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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

France Backs U. S. in Asia

China's Protest Hurt by War

Britain Denies German Plea

Spain Sends Nobles Into Exile

Austria Sees Nazis Weaken

First Straw Vote Says Hoover

FRANCE indicates that its policy in regard to the Manchurian crisis is exactly like that of the United States. Premier Herriot, entertaining Senator Reed at the Quai D'Orsay, is understood to have asked him to convey such a message to President Hoover. Paris believes that Britain also will fully accord with the Stimson doctrine as adopted by the League, making a triple agreement. No action is to be taken until after the Lytton Commission reports. If Japan withdraws from the League a bold step may follow—The League may reorganize without the sanctions of Article 16 in the hope that the United States will become a member.

¶ China's vast protest demonstration against Japan's recognition of Manchukuo is almost spoiled by the outbreak of civil war. Without consulting Nanking, Gen. Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, undertakes to drive the forces of Gov. Liu Chen-nien out of Chefoo. The Anti-War League and Chinese leaders file remonstrances, which are ignored. China bitterly bemoans dissension within—just when it had planned to marshal united China in a world gesture of protest against the foe without.

¶ Britain sends a memorandum to Germany rejecting its claim to arms equality and denouncing its threat to rearm. The disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty are "still binding and can only cease to be binding by agreement." At the same time the document is believed to leave open the door for negotiations by which all the powers shall agree on reductions. Britain does not promise to support the German plea with the powers—but it does appear to invite Germany to come back.

¶ Spain sends a sad shipload of once powerful persons into exile. The names are announced of 105 members of the nobility and former army officers being carried on the steamship España as revolutionists to Villa Cisneros on the torrid African coast. The highest grandees are allowed to remain in Spain, where their opposition is no longer feared in fresh plots. Among those exiled under the defense decree are many landlords. With the meeting of the Cortes in October their lands will be socialized—Workers will become the farmers.

¶ Austria proves it is not a hotbed of Nazis or National Socialists, waiting to throw their strength to Adolf Hitler in Germany. Dr. Josef Goebbels comes to Vienna for a great demonstration of Nazi strength, and it develops a fiasco. Dr. Goebbels, speaking, ignores Hitler. Many observers believe Hitlerism in Germany, still short of a majority, has reached its peak. The Austrian showing leaves no doubt—Hitlerism there has apparently passed its peak and swiftly gone down.

¶ Bolivia and Paraguay fight on in the Chaco despite protests of many nations. A scarcity of munitions limits the size of the engagements, but the barrage of wild statements is unlimited. La Paz says the Paraguayans slaughter Red Cross workers and wounded The Paraguayans say this is untrue, an attempt to justify an aerial attack on Asuncion. Both sides are daily furnishing something to the Disarmament Conference—a glorious example of what never should be.

¶ A new American presidential straw vote announces first returns. Ballots sent out to the persons listed in Who's Who in America begin to come back, and these show a three-to-one preference for Mr. Hoover. Out of returns from 2239 well-known citizens Hoover had 1646, Roosevelt 514, Thomas 69. The strongest state vote for Hoover was Illinois, where he ran 10 to 1. Some objection is made that Who's Who contains only "plutocrats." This is denied—The Who's Who folks are "the thinkers."

¶ Harvard College takes a step new among universities and establishes 289 positions in which needy students will earn $40.000 a year. Students who must earn their way are not to serve as waiters under the new house system, but will act as assistants to house masters, library attendants, museum assistants and messengers. This will allow many a bright youth to go on with his education, but it does seem to end the romance of working one's way through—No more rising to greatness with cold textbook in one hand and hot pants pressing iron in the other.

¶ Argentina's Chamber of Deputies will take up the question of whether Argentina is to reënter the League of Nations A resolution to be offered says the Monroe Doctrine served a noble purpose in the building up of America, but that Argentina does not regard it as binding now—which may mean Washington will have something to say.

Austrians Ignore 'Huge Nazi Rally'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Vienna, Sept. 19

THE visit yesterday of the German National Socialist leader, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, which the Austrian Nazis had long planned and much advertised as a demonstration of the great strength of the Austrian movement, developed into a small affair, generally ignored.

The most noteworthy fact was that in Dr. Goebbels' speech was entire absence of references to Herr Adolf Hitler, head of the German Nazis.

Following yesterday's fiasco, the Austrian Nazis, it is believed, are unlikely to attempt other great rallies here for a long time.

America's Big Basic Industry Resumes Work

Education Puts 1,500,000 Employees on Jobs in United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Education, America's most fundamental industry, will put to work this month approximately 1,500,000 employees, according to the United States Office of Education.

Latest statistics show that approximately 1,037,605 teachers in all types of schools, 26,953 superintendents and business officers, 37,764 public school supervisors and principals, 238,306 janitors, about 50,000 bus drivers and approximately 125,000 engineers, carpenters, plumbers and other technicians will return to their jobs during September.

Public elementary and high school attendance will approximate 25,000,000 this year, according to estimates reaching the bureau. College and university registration is expected to surpass 1,000,000 full-time students and about 250,000 part-time students.

Kindergartens Open

Nearly 800,000 boys and girls will "toddle off" to kindergarten, the bureau says. Kindergartens will be maintained in practically all of the major cities of the United States this year in spite of decreases in educational appropriations. Only 2 per cent of more than 600 large cities will eliminate kindergartens or reduce kindergarten programs this year.

Due to economic conditions, public schools are expecting large enrollments of boys and girls who formerly attended private institutions of learning.

Many graduates of the past few years, now unemployed, are expected to fall in line to take high school postgraduate courses, provided free by many city school systems, and adult education at the high school level is expected to show a sharp rise. Total enrollments this term should exceed the 1930 record of approximately 50 per cent of all high school age boys and girls.

Adults Seeking Education

Thousands of adults without jobs will be seeking school training during the next several months. In the emergency last year many cities kept their school buildings open for adult and parent education, and this year the successful plan of providing education during the enforced leisure time will be continued. Vocational, continuation and night schools will again adjust their programs to meet the needs of unemployed and part-time employed persons.

Rural schools are expecting larger enrollments this year because of increasingly large migrations of families from the city to the farm. The Department of Agriculture reports that 1,679,000 persons moved from cities to farms in 1930, nearly 750,000 more than the number that moved from farm to city.

To meet pared appropriations for education, they continue, a number of schools have decided upon shorter terms. This practice, although not general, may be sufficiently widespread to reduce the standards of instruction set for public elementary and high schools. One month less school per year would naturally mean, if the short term continued throughout the elementary and high school period, a year and a half less education for every high school graduate.

Reindeer on Trek Over World's Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—In December, 1929, they started; in February, 1933, they will reach their journey's end. The party consists of 12 men and women and 3000 reindeer. The reindeer have been sold to the Canadian Government.

The caravan started from the coast in northwestern Alaska, and literally is traveling across the top of the world toward Richard I Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River They travel across uninhabited and unexplored country. Their supplies are carried on 50 sleds, drawn by reindeer. Toward the end of their trek it has been necessary to fly supplies in to them

Just as the United States imported reindeer from Siberia to supply food and leather for the Eskimo, so the Canadian Government is supplying its most northern Eskimos with this means of livelihood The herdsman who is supervising the trek is Mr Andrew Bahr, a Laplander, who was sent to Alaska in 1898 to teach reindeer husbandry to the Eskimos.

Salvation Army Shows Wets Lawless Even in Legal Era

Asserted Lawlessness Under Prohibition, Says Commander Booth, Merely Hold-Over From the Old Days, Admittedly Bad

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Arraignment of influences working for return of legal traffic in liquor in the United States, whose sole aim will be to derive immense profits from a trade whose gains are "largely exacted on the moral weaknesses of humanity," was made public by Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in the United States, here.

Miss Booth's views, supported by testimony of the actual experiences of Salvation Army workers throughout the United States, are contained in a 46-page booklet entitled "To Be or Not To Be—That is the Question," which she has prepared as a further development of the report on prohibition which she submitted at the request of the Wickersham Commission last year.

The purpose of the booklet, according to official pronouncement is to clarify that organization's stand on the prohibition question, to make public the evidence on which it bases its attitude and to combat the flood of wet propaganda which is being circulated in connection with election campaigns, an officer at the army's headquarters here said. Because of the difficulty of getting reports favorable to prohibition published in the press generally, it was desirable to compile the material so that it might be distributed as widely as possible through dry organizations and groups, he explained.

It would be impossible for the Salvation Army to carry on its work "except in direct opposition to the liquor traffic in all its forms," Miss Booth declares in the booklet.

Discussing the lawlessness of the liquor traffic before prohibition, she recalls that "it was not prohibition—it was regulation—that started the speakeasy."

"The lawlessness which is attributed to prohibition is in reality what remains of the lawlessness which was rampant before prohibition came into force," she declares. "The orgies described in cheap fiction, the bacchanals staged for the 'movies,' the cheap jests and insulting cartoons which are showered on the drys, are merely symptoms that an ancient and world-wide evil dies hard."

Although officials of the Salvation Army have not shut their eyes to evasions of the Eighteenth Amendment or of any other law, they "deny that such evasion, even where it is most prevalent, has destroyed the

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BRITAIN LEANS TOWARD GERMAN ARMS VIEWPOINT

Pledges Itself to Work for Reductions Among Greater Powers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 19—Having rebuffed the French when they sought to "consult" the British over Germany's memorandum on disarmament last week, the British Government has now similar[ly] [con]tenanced Germany's ir[re]tention to seek equalit[y] [with] other powers outside the sco[pe] [of] the Disarmament Conference.

But the Foreign Office note which was released here yesterday nevertheless makes a marked advance toward the German viewpoint. Thus though affirming that the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are "still binding and can only cease to be binding by agreement," the British Government declared its aim in any new disarmament convention to be based on "the principle that each state adopts for itself, in agreement with others, a limitation which is self-imposed and freely entered into as part of the mutual obligations of the signatories to one another."

From this it follows there will be "no distinction of status; everyone's armament to be controlled by the same process; and the limitations which have already been prescribed by existing treaties—such as the various peace treaties or the naval treaties of Washington and London—will, save so far as they are modified by mutual consent, reappear in the voluntary and comprehensive compact about to be negotiated at Geneva."

For this reason informed comment here lays little stress on the

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

54—Why Was Liquor Banished From the Navy?

WHEN war was of the swashbuckling variety, liquor may or may not have had its place. At any rate, men did not know any better than to believe that it did. It is now known to paralyze the higher centers of control and to lead men to throw caution to the winds. Where reckless courage is demanded liquor may be of some use. But in proportion as warfare becomes an exact science, alcohol becomes a hindrance rather than a help.

Naval warfare has long been an exact science. Technical efficiency and precision are of vastly greater value than reckless courage. The matter of marksmanship demands the most exact calculation and the greatest precision. Only the shots that hit the mark are of any value in winning a battle. Hitting a target five miles away is not the result of reckless courage, but of a clear head, a keen eye and a steady hand.

Experiment in the navy proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that liquor reduced the accuracy of gunners. It was therefore a foregone conclusion that it might make the difference between defeat and victory. At any rate, the stake was too great to take any chances. That is why, as Admiral Sims has pointed out, liquor was banished from the navy.

Wherever accuracy or any other kind of technical efficiency is needed, liquor has no place. There are not many places in modern industrial society where reckless courage is of any value. There are many places where it is a menace.

PARTY LEADERS DEMAND McKEE FOR CANDIDATE

Colby and Jackson Think Him Valuable Asset to Democracy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—With the ruling of Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan on the legality of a mayoralty election this fall hourly expected, two wheel horses of the national Democratic Party are today on record to nominate Mayor Joseph V. McKee to continue in this office. They are Mr. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, and Mr. Robert E. Jackson of New Hampshire, Democratic national secretary.

Mr. Jackson sees in Mr. McKee's fortnight tenure of the mayoralty, to which he went from the aldermanic presidency upon the resignation of Mayor James J. Walker, a distinct asset to the Democratic Party in city, state and nation.

Mr. Colby in a letter to Mr. McKee declared that he already had gained a constituency "embracing every element of good citizenship within the city's boundaries" and assured him that he would "not be without helpers and supporters in great number."

Leave Matter Open

With the exception of the Socialists, who already have made their choice for the mayoralty, party leaders contemplate no commitments in the matter prior to the state conventions, Oct. 3 and 4. Whatever decision is handed down by Justice McGeehan this week, it is a foregone conclusion that the question will be taken to the Court of Appeals for a ruling before Oct. 15, the final date for filing nominations. Should the McGeehan opinion favor the Tammany-Socialist contention that there must be an election for Mayor on Nov. 8, great impetus will be given to the various booms already under way. The name of Mr. Charles W. Berry, Comptroller—one of the most outspoken critics of the Walker régime—is the latest to be brought into the open.

The Socialists have their New York City campaign under way today following a mass meeting in Town Hall yesterday. Mr. Norman Thomas, who heads the national ticket; Mr. Louis Waldman, the nominee for Governor, and Mr. Morris Hillquit, the candidate for Mayor, were the speakers.

Acts to Cleanse Theaters

Mayor McKee now proposes to act against objectionable burlesque shows in response to numerous protests by civic groups specifying the Forty-second Street theaters that feature them. The owners of these shows are to be informed today that unless they remove offensive features their licenses will not be renewed.

Meanwhile Mayor McKee continued to hammer away at the high cost of government with the issuance of an order today that will deprive 25 city bureau heads, including himself, of their costly municipal limousines. In their place the city will maintain a fleet of city-owned cars for use as "municipal taxis" by officials on city business only. Only the police and fire department heads will be permitted to retain their cars for 24-hour use.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of the leaders of the City Affairs Committee, warned yesterday that the city government is still permeated with "Walkerism."

LEAGUE RE-ENTRY PLANNED

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 19 (By U. P.) –Re-entry of Argentina into the League of Nations was forecast here when the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies met with Foreign Minister Saavedra Lama and voted to ask the full Chamber to enact a law permitting this country to rejoin the League.

RETAILERS FIND TRADE REVIVAL IS AT THRESHOLD

Annual Conference on Distribution Is Opened by O'Connell

Outstanding leaders in the field of retailing, manufacturing, distribution channels in general and educational institutions, gathered at the University Club, Boston, today for the opening of the fourth annual Boston Conference on Retail Distribution. Men and women from all parts of the country are attending the "Williamstown of Merchandising."

That the conference is devoloping ideas profitable to all concerned was the observation of Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and of E. T. Slattery Company, Boston merchants, in his opening address this morning.

"With the turn general business conditions have taken during the last two months," Mr. O'Connell said, "I believe we are safe in feeling that the backbone of the depression has been broken and a new period of business recovery lies ahead of us, in which retail distribution is a vital factor.

"More than 94 per cent of all the industrial production of consumers' goods find their outlet through our retail establishments. On the extent that we retailers inspire the consuming public to buy will depend in large measure the extent and speed of all business recovery."

Confidence Restoration

He declared the first step toward recovery is the restoration of consumers' confidence. The swing back to good quality in goods was held a major indication that the requisite confidence would be obtained.

"Second only to the quality of goods offered," he continued, "must come the quality of advertising. The way to really get results is to improve the quality of advertising."

Mr. O'Connell deplored misrepresentation and distortions and derogatory comparisons in advertising as the open sesames to destruction of confidence among consumers. The solution, according to him, lies in coöperation among the merchants and the newspapers. The latter, he said, are ready to take the step. When reforms have been effected, he concluded, whereby consumers will have faith in what they read in the advertisements, the problem of excessive advertising costs will have been solved.

There is a need for a merchandising institute, operating as a business life extension institute and dedicated to the prevention of business difficulties, Mr. E. St. Elmo Lewis, merchandising counsel of Philadelphia, declared. The consumer, he continued, has taken command of production and distribution. In what he characterized as the consumers' age, he urged that the consumer be studied and served as the prime factor in the present situation.

Stock Holdings

Mr. Chapin Hoskin, industrial editor of Forbes Magazine, traced the change in stock holdings and their effect on retail business and con-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Striking Miners Accept Plan Of Ohio's Governor

MURRAY CITY, Ohio, Sept. 19 (AP)—Gov. George White's 10-point program for settlement of the southern Ohio bituminous coal strike was accepted by representatives of the miners yesterday at a delegate meeting called to ratify an informal agreement reached last week by mine union officials, operators and the Governor.

Meeting at the call of their union leaders, miners' delegates voted, 72 to 24, for ratification of the peace plan.

Their action ended a strike which started Feb. 1 when the operators effected a reduced wage scale. The scale stipulated in the Governor's plan is slightly higher than the operators' scale, calling for 38 cents a ton on machine-mined coal and $3.28 a day for laborers.

Illinois Guard Called In Coal Mine Strike

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Sept. 19 (AP)—Christian County, scene of much strife over the reduced wage scale for Illinois coal miners, was patrolled by two companies of national guardsmen today.

The guardsmen were sent here yesterday in response to appeals of local authorities for state intervention after the bombing of two buildings supposedly as the result of the miners' controversy.

The bombings, which did only minor damage, were directed at the building housing the Taylorville Daily Breeze and the local headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America.

STIMSON TO TALK ON FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, Saturday said he will make a speech shortly on the foreign policies of President Hoover.

The Secretary said he did not know when or where the address will be delivered. His speaking arrangements are in the hands of the Republican National Committee.

Publishing House 'Flag Day'

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLORS FLY FROM POLE ON TOP FLOOR

Steel Structural Work on New Building Practically Completed and Work Pushed on Concrete Construction.

ROOSEVELT TRIP ASSUMES AIR OF PARTY JOY RIDE

Second Week Sees Pacific Coast Cities Ready to Greet Governor

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD ROOSEVELT SPECIAL, BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 19—One week of speaking has brought Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt into the heart of the Rockies. The first week of his tour produced large and friendly crowds all along the way. It brought also the Democratic victory in Maine, rumors that Republicans would abandon their "front porch" campaign for something more militant, and finally what is on the whole, a good press.

The Topeka speech on agriculture drew some criticism for its general terms, but no such fault is found locally with the Salt Lake City talk in which Governor Roosevelt came out squarely for Government aid for railroads. The cautious note in the speeches—which approached vagueness at Topeka—is the sequel to Republican hopes for some major mistake by Governor Roosevelt or Speaker Garner. The Democrats have definitely adopted the policy of playing safe. One week of the present tour has solidified this policy. They believe they can win if they can hold their present vote, and they intend to do nothing to alienate it.

The first week shows the Republicans rudely awakened by the Maine result to the possibility of defeat and the need of emergency efforts.

Governor Roosevelt meanwhile is confident. This special train of Democrats radiates optimism. Through these mountain states of Utah, Idaho and Montana the candidate hears only hopeful reports. Mr. James A. Farley, national campaign manager, has joined the party with word that funds are coming in. The party fund will not it is true equal $1,500.000 which Republicans hope to raise. "but then," adds Mr. Farley, "we won't need so much."

Yesterday the special passed through Idaho, where Democrats are wooing Senator William E. Borah much as Republicans are wooing Mr. Alfred E. Smith in the East.

The Borah refusal thus far to support Mr. Hoover is undoubtedly having a big effect out here, where political insurgency is prevalent. Governor Roosevelt is doing what he can to foster the bolt. Party leaders constantly invite Republicans to join them at Salt Lake, a hotel prominently displayed the sign, "Roosevelt Republican Club." Other "Re-

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THINGS PRESENT

The Letters to the Monitor are especially interesting today, as they represent the reactions of some of our readers to President Hoover's recent utterance on prohibition. Editorial page.

The editorial "Research and Religion Reconciled" is well worth your time.

If there ever are Andorran words to "My Boy Billy," we'll know whom to blame. Incidentally, the article on the Home Forum page shows something of the power of that universal language, music.

The Rime-O-Grams today, Wednesday, and Friday are based on the leaders of yesterday. They are difficult and we rather doubt that we shall be snowed under with answers.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will explain why liquor was prohibited from America's military training camps. There is a telling point in each of his "Prohibition Facts."

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its Parent column and the Home Building, Architecture, Gardens page.

COLORS HOISTED TO PUBLISHING HOUSE PINNACLE

Informal Ceremony Held to Mark Completion of Steel Framework

Raising of the flag on the topmost beam of the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston at noon today marked the practical completion of the building's structural framework.

While nearly 600 workmen, who are assisting in the erection of this edifice, gathered around their lunch boxes today, a group gathered on the temporary wooden floor laid across the structural steel beams near the top floor of the building and informally hoisted the colors.

The flag is 9 by 12 feet. The wooden pole from which it will be displayed during the day until the stonework is completed, has been hewn out by carpenters on the job and is about 24 feet long. It is bolted to the structural steel, above which it extends about 18 feet.

From now on the work will be chiefly that of pouring concrete, setting in place blocks of granite and limestone, erecting brick walls, as well as a score or more of other details of construction from the depths of the basement to the topmost beams in the tower.

Striking Farmers Plan to Stop Sales Of Cattle and Grain

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 19 (AP)—A "revolt" against the selling of livestock and grain in all agricultural states of the Midwest today became the objective of leaders of the Iowa farm "war" for higher prices.

The order, calling on agriculturalists to withhold their livestock and grain until they receive prices equal to production costs is to go into effect at midnight Sept. 20, but picketing is to be frowned upon by leaders of the movement.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Sept. 19 (AP)—Brandishing clubs and blocking roads, farmer pickets seeking higher product prices went into action today and soon afterward lost in their first brush with the law.

Officers went to the aid of a farmer living south of here, and rescued his load of sheep. Several truckloads of farm stuff were turned back, but farmers apparently had withheld much of their products today to see whether the blockade would become effective.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) — Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa today made public correspondence with the farmers' meeting executive committee at Sioux City, Iowa, showing that he will be present at Moville, Iowa, Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of farmers.

Mr. Ed A. Ellison, chairman of the committee, wired Senator Brookhart, inviting him to be present and stating that they had become "mere caretakers of the farms we live on" and "at the mercy of a political financial system. You alone can start our battle and organize senators from other agricultural states," Mr. Ellison said.

To this Senator Brookhart answered: "Your telegram sounds like real business to me. I am ready for the fight and will get to Omaha by plane."

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 19 (AP)—Pickets representing the Wabash Valley Milk Producers Association stopped three trucks loaded with milk in and near Vincennes early today and dumped their contents.

CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT IN SHANTUNG

Gen. Han Fu-chu Starts Campaign to Control Entire Province

IGNORES NANKING IN SURPRISE MOVE

Action Comes at Time When Chinese Unity Is Sought in Manchurian Crisis

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19—The outbreak of civil war in Shantung overshadowed Sunday's nation-wide protests against the Japanese occupation of Manchuria.

Without consulting Nanking Gen. Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, attacked the forces of Gov. Liu Chen-nien, who has controlled the Chefoo district since 1928.

Nanking officials received their first intimation of warfare from Japanese news agencies, expressing incredulity until confirmation came yesterday.

Nanking leaders are attempting to localize the dispute, but Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's marines have controlled Tsingtao since 1929 and Gen. Han Fu-chu is suspected of intending to oust them as well as the forces of Gov. Liu Chen-nien. If Marshal Chang is involved, large-scale warfare is possible.

The Anti-War League and other civilian organizations have telegraphed protesting against civil war during the Sino-Japanese crisis, but Gen. Han Fu-chu has ignored them and is moving determinedly to extend control over the entire province. If he succeeds quickly the dispute may be localized.

Sunday's demonstrations against Japan's course were peaceable and orderly. The Shantung outbreak lent an ironical note to the Central Kuomintang manifesto which pointed out that a united China was an essential preliminary to the recovery of Manchuria.

Franco-American Unity On Manchurian Policy Indicated at Paris

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 19—The French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, will tell Senator David A. Reed at a luncheon at the Quai d'Orsay today to convey to the American Government assurance that French policy in regard to the Manchurian crisis is absolutely the same as that of the United States, the Monitor is informed on the highest authority.

Significance of this fact becomes clear when it is related to Mr. Reed's conversations with the British Government in London last week. The Senator's status as a confidential adviser to President Hoover on Far Eastern affairs is known, and the Monitor learns that in spite of official denials Mr. Reed's London conversations were on the subject of the Manchurian situation.

France's policy in the Far East, M. Herriot is understood to have informed Mr. Reed today, is completely opposed to Japan and thoroughly in accord with the policy of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, as adopted by the League of Nations. While Britain's stand so far is unannounced, it is thought probable here that France's support of the American stand completes formation of a triple agreement on the subject.

Lytton Report Awaited

France, like the United States and Britain, does not intend to make any statement or take any action until publication of the Lytton report. Whatever is done eventually, it is understood, will be through the League.

The importance of Franco-American solidarity on the Sino-Japanese issue cannot be overestimated, according to opinion in informed quarters here. The Monitor learns from a very authoritative source that should the League take a stand against Japan which would result in its leaving the League, it is probable that France would favor reorganization of the League of Nations minus the sanctions of Article 16, that is to say, on a basis on which the United States could become a member of the League.

American Stand Defined

The luncheon was occasion for the American Ambassador Mr. Walter E. Edge, who with Mr. J. T. Marriner and Senator Reed was a guest of M. Herriot, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, and other Quai d'Orsay officials, to define the United States stand in regard to the German demand for equality in rights. America's position, Mr. Edge is understood to have told the French, does not differ in essentials from the British statement.

The United States takes the view, the Ambassador is believed to have informed M. Herriot, that anything which turns the present current of armament reduction into rearmament is undesirable. Since it is not a signatory to the Versailles Treaty, the United States does not intend to make a formal statement of its opinion, but in view of M. Herriot's reference to America in the French reply, Mr. Edge, it is understood, was advised to make clear to the French the American position.

In the discussion of armaments which took place, M. Herriot is believed to have reasserted French acceptance of the Hoover plan as a basis of negotiation. According to a statement by the American Embassy here, war debts were not discussed at the luncheon.

BRITAIN DECRIES BERLIN STAND ON ARMAMENT

Statement Says German Stand Misreads Meaning of Versailles Pact

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The complete text of the British statement on Germany's withdrawal from the disarmament conference was made public at the British Embassy yesterday as follows:

Statement of the views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on questions arising out of the notes exchanged between the German Government (Aug. 29) and the French Government (Sept. 11) regarding the work of the disarmament conference.

1. The exchange of notes which has recently taken place between the German and French Governments on the subject of "equality of status" in the matter of disarmament and the announcement made by the German delegate at Geneva that his government regarded this question as necessary to be dealt with forthwith if their collaboration in the work of the disarmament conference was to continue, involve matters of the greatest importance for the future progress of the conference and indeed for the future of disarmament itself.

His Majesty's Government and the whole British people are most deeply concerned to promote the success of the conference and hold that international agreement (to which of course Germany must be a party) for the limitation and reduction of armaments would not only relieve the world from the burden of expense which is retarding its economic recovery but would be an immediate and solid contribution toward the preservation of world peace and the promotion of good feeling between neighboring states. With a profound sense of their duty to promote appeasement and to search for the reconciliation of different points of view, His Majesty's Government deem it well to make the following observation:

German Stand Untimely

2. His Majesty's Government feel constrained to state at the outset that they think it unfortunate that a political controversy of this magnitude should arise at this moment, when it is so necessary that attention and energy should not be diverted from efforts which are being undertaken, and are so urgently needed, to restore production and the commercial prosperity of the world. Granted that this question of equal status would have arisen before the disarmament conference concluded its work, there is a grave disadvantage in forcing it to the front at this stage.

Germany has suffered, and is suffering, from the prevailing economic depression and widespread unemployment, and the other signatories of the Treaty of Versailles have recognized this and have shown themselves ready in consequence to abate, and indeed fundamentally revise, their financial claims upon Germany. In view of Germany's economic difficulties, the initiation of an acute controversy in the political field at this moment must be accounted unwise, and, in view of the concessions so recently granted to Germany by her creditors, it must be accounted particularly untimely.

His Majesty's Government earnestly trust that nothing may be now allowed to intervene which would retard the process of economic recovery which is so urgently necessary and which it will be the task of the approaching world economic conference to promote by all the means in its power.

3. But as Germany's claim to a status of equality has been put forward prominently and threatens to impose an obstacle to the smooth and harmonious working of the conference, His Majesty's Government consider that they should offer some comments on the subject and make some suggestions to to how the claim might be dealt with.

Stands by Versailles

First, it is necessary to be clear as to what the claim involves and as to the actual treaty position.

His Majesty's Government can give no countenance or encouragement to disregard of treaty obligations. Although his Majesty's Government do not understand the German memorandum to have stated the contrary view, they desire to associate themselves with the opinion that it could not be maintained as the correct legal construction of the Treaty of Versailles and connected correspondence that Germany is legally entitled to abrogate Part 5 of the Treaty of Versailles by any disarmament conference to be concluded or by the failure to conclude any convention at all.

If the preamble to Part 5 of the Treaty of Versailles is looked at, it will be seen that the allied powers, in requiring these limitations on Germany's armaments, had in mind the object or reason therein indicated. That object or reason was to "render possible initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations." To state what the object or aim of a stipulation is, is a very different thing from making successful fulfillment of that object the condition of the stipulation.

Still less is it possible to deduce, as a matter of legal interpretation of the treaty, that the manner in which the object—general limitation of armaments—was to be fulfilled was to be precisely the same manner in which Germany's armaments had been limited by Part 5, for the only indication in the treaty of the manner in which general disarmament is to be brought about is to be found in the very general words of Article 8 of the Covenant. The correct position under the Treaty of Versailles is that Part 5 is still binding and can only cease to be binding by agreement.

German Point Granted

4. So much has been stated for the purpose of clearing the ground. But His Majesty's Government do not understand that the case put forward by Germany is a legalistic deduction from the language of the Treaty of Versailles. It is rather an appeal for adjustment based on the fact that the limitation of Germany's armaments contained in the treaty was intended to be, and announced to be, the precursor of general limitation by others. His Majesty's Government do not deny the fact and do not seek to minimize the force of the contention.

So far as the Government of the United Kingdom are concerned, very large reductions in all departments of armaments have been made since the Treaty of Versailles was signed. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom Government are earnestly collaborating at Geneva in promoting to the utmost of their power measures of further disarmament, both in the qualitative and quantitative sense, which would all tend in the direction of greater equalization.

5. It is the hope of the United Kingdom Government that there may result from Geneva, in spite of the difficulties that have been encountered and that are inherent in the effort of reaching world agreement, a really valuable measure of disarmament in which each nation will bind itself to a strict limitation, both in kind and in quantities, of its weapons of war. Such a result can be attained only if due allowance is made both for the needs and for the feeling of all the 64 states concerned.

No Distinction of Status

The objects to be aimed at are, in the case of the more heavily armed powers, the largest possible reduction and, in the case of lightly armed states, at any rate no material increase. It would indeed be a tragic paradox if the outcome of the first disarmament conference was an increase in armaments and the actual rearming of any state. The United Kingdom Government therefore conceive the object of the conference to be to frame a disarmament convention upon the principle that each state adopts for itself, in agreement with others, a limitation which is self-imposed and freely entered into as part of the mutual obligations of the signatories to one another.

There will thus be, as a result of the convention, no distinction of status; every one's armaments will be controlled by the same process; and the limitations which have already been prescribed by existing treaties—such as the various peace treaties or the naval treaties of Washington and London—will, save so far as they are modified by mutual consent, reappear in the voluntary and comprehensive compact about to be negotiated at Geneva. It will then be this last-named document which is the effective obligation binding upon all.

This conception of the work and purpose of the disarmament conference gives the answer, in the view of the United Kingdom Government, to the question of status raised in the communication of the German Government of Aug. 29.

Questions of status, as distinguished from the quantitive question, involved considerations of national pride and dignity, which deeply touch the heart of a people and keep alive resentment which would otherwise die down and give place to more kindly feeling. In the interests of general appeasement, therefore, it is much to be desired that any such questions should be disposed of by friendly negotiations and agreed adjustment, not involving either disregard of treaty obligations or increase in the sum total of armed forces.

But this desirable consummation cannot be attained by peremptory challenge or by withdrawal from deliberations which are about to be resumed. It can only be reached by patient discussion through the medium of conference between the states concerned.

Can He?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Grove Hall, Roxbury District, 8.

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association: Meeting, address by Mr. Edward L. Hartman, director of Division of Town Housing and Planning of Massachusetts, State Library, State House, 7:45. Preceded by supper, Bellevue Cafeteria, Beacon and Bowdoin Streets, 6.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:15.
Metropolitan—"The Night of June 13" at 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:26 p. m. Harry Richman at 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:39 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, addresses, "The Attack on Depressions," by Mr. Wallace B. Donham, Harvard University, and "What Does the Consumer Want," by Mr. Loring A. Schuler, editor of Ladies' Home Journal, University Club, 12:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Night of June 13" at 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:26 p. m. Harry Richman at 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:39 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Free guidance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Contemporary German art.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5. Also portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings of old and new Boston by Sears Gallagher, and Sandwich glass medallions by Charles J. Connick (no closing date assigned).

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olsson, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Etchings by George A. Bradshaw and water colors by Hugh Smith.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight, probably with showers Tuesday; gentle shifting winds, becoming east to south.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers, beginning late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer, probably occasional showers tonight or Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Tuesday; rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds, becoming southeast or south and increasing late tonight and Tuesday and increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Monday, showers Tuesday or Wednesday, and rain probable Friday and Saturday; temperature slightly below normal Monday, somewhat warmer Tuesday, cooler by Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	70	Montreal	50	60
Bismarck	44	70	Nantucket	58	70
Boston	62	68	New Orleans	74	86
Buffalo	54	64	New York	60	72
Calgary	36	44	Norfolk, Va.	68	80
Charleston	76	82	North Platte	72	94
Chicago	70	72	Philadelphia	60	76
Cincinnati	62	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	100
Denver	62	86	Pittsburgh	60	74
Eastport, Me.	50	62	Portland, Me.	54	66
Hatteras	76	78	Raleigh	66	86
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	68	86
Tp.m. Sept. 18	76	..	St. Paul	60	78
Helena, Mont.	42	52	Salt Lake City	50	74
Huron, S. D.	52	86	San Francisco	56	62
Jacksonville	78	86	Seattle	50	58
Kansas City	70	94	Tampa	76	86
Key West	84	88	Washington	60	80
Los Angeles	62	74	Wichita, Kan.	70	94
Memphis	70	92	Williston, N.D.	42	64
Miami, Fla.	82	84			

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 19.
B—Maximum Sept. 18.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 2:47 p. m.; Tuesday, 3:14 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:17 p. m.

Britain Leans Toward German Arms View

(Continued from Page 1)

remarks at the opening of the British note where the German démarche is described as "unwise" and "untimely." It is regarded as far more important that Britain virtually acknowledges Germany's theoretical right to equality provided Germany for its part sets about legal recognition of this right in a lawful manner, Britain in fact invited Germany to return to the fold of the Disarmament Conference.

Though not promising support to the German plea for immediate equality, Britain "does not deny the fact" that Germany's present arms limitations were "intended to be and were announced to be the precursor of general limitation by others." Furthermore Britain pledges itself to work for the "largest possible reductions" in regard to more heavily armed powers while only holding lightly armed states "to no material increase."

The cautious phraseology of yesterday's note is due mainly to the desire not to disturb the French. For the same reason, immediately after the note was drafted, Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador to Paris, who had been in London, returned to his post and yesterday had a long interview with the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot.

Further Steps Supported

Nevertheless British public opinion would undoubtedly have liked the Government to have gone further. Even such a cautious journal as The Times, which in foreign policy generally takes its cue from the government of the day, says editorially: "Isn't it possible to say now to Germany that the categorical restrictions which are not within a certain period imposed upon all by a disarmament convention will no longer be imposed upon her?"

The Times adds: "It seems to be in the highest degree desirable that statesmen who are meeting in the bureau of the Disarmament Conference in two days' time should come to an early decision as to whether they are prepared to abrogate the clauses in Part 5 of the Versailles Treaty which may be found to be inconsistent with the terms of the new disarmament convention. Reasonable decision upon that point must either bring representatives of Germany to Geneva or produce the strongest evidence that what the present German Government really desires is not a satisfactory outcome of the conference, but liberty to rearm."

The text of the preamble to Part 5 of the Versailles Treaty, referred to above, is as follows:

"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow."

The text of Article 8 of the League Covenant, referred to above, begins as follows:

"The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

"The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments."

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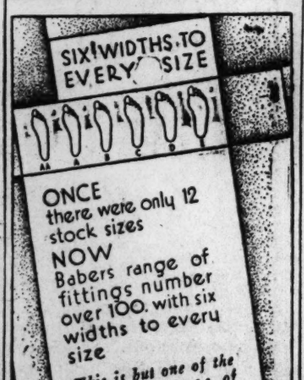
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HARVARD OPENS NEW POSITIONS FOR STUDENT AID

University Announces Plan to Help Those Who Are Earning Way

Harvard University has taken a decisive step toward adding facilities for helping the working student to help himself. Announcement was made at University Hall today of a new plan whereby it is expected that between 200 and 300 additional positions will be open in the university.

Charges for meals in the freshman dining halls and the various houses have been substantially reduced; adjustments have been made in room rents to make more accommodations within the reach of students of limited means; $270,000 will be available for scholarships, aids and loans; and positions covering a wide range, but practically all related to various administrative functions of the university, are expected to give the working Harvard student employment within the institution, thereby decreasing the need for competition elsewhere.

The details of the plan have been worked out by a special committee appointed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. The three members are Prof. C. N. Greenough, master of Dunster House; Prof. J. P. Baxter, master of Adams House, and Dr. R. M. Ferry, master of John Winthrop House. Administration of the plan is to be carried out by the students' employment office and the scholarship committee of Harvard College.

The plan represents a new development in the history of student employment at Harvard, and in certain respects it is believed to be unique among American colleges. It is the result of suggestions made last spring by the student council, stating that "the university should investigate thoroughly the question of student waiting in the houses and make every effort to increase the number of jobs within the college."

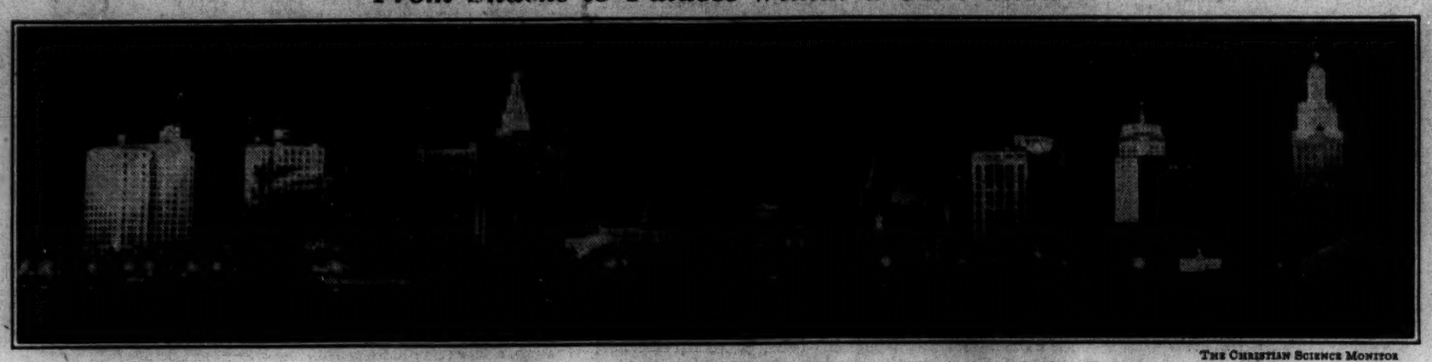
These new openings will make available to students in the houses positions equivalent in number and earning power to those of waiters in the house dining halls and this without introducing a tendency toward class distinctions. It is expected that the students, through assisting in the various administrative functions, will come more directly into contact with members of the university staff.

Among the new positions, for example, are those of assistants to the house masters, attendants in the house libraries, assistants in the museums, messengers at University Hall and additional monitors to take attendance in smaller courses. The total amount available in remuneration for these 289 jobs is about $40,000. An annual salary of $300 will be given to 110 students and it will be possible for those earning less to hold more than one job.

Letters giving first assignments covering some 90 positions were sent out during the last week. The remaining will be assigned immediately after the opening of college on Sept. 26, when daily schedules of students can be made to fit the jobs available.

The report of the special committee states that the part-time positions "must be of practical benefit," not only to the students, but also to the university. In awarding them, academic standing, need, and previous experience will be the chief considerations. It is expected that seniors will be given slight preference "as being nearer their degrees and having contracted educational obligations in more prosperous times." The plan is expressly stated to be temporary and applies to the current year only.

From Shacks to Palaces Within a Generation



MIAMI, FLA., THE "MAGIC CITY," WHICH IS PREPARING TO OPEN ITS THIRTY-SIXTH WINTER SEASON — The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Begins House Cleaning For Influx of Winter Visitors

Florida City's Rapid Rise From a Cow Path in 1896 to a Municipality of 125,000 Permanent Residents Reveals Colorful History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The southernmost city of the United States has begun its regular fall house cleaning, renovating and garnishing in preparation for its thirty-sixth winter season as host to visitors from all parts of the world who come to see where summer spends the winter. Although young in years, Miami has crowded such a wealth of experience into its short existence that its thirty-sixth year becomes of more than usual significance.

Miami was born a city, omitting the embryonic stages of village or town. On July 28, 1896, qualified voters numbering 343 assembled on the shores of Biscayne Bay to incorporate the City of Miami. The main street of the city was a cow path through the palmetto and pine jungle; the houses and stores were tents and shacks. But the vision of these men reached beyond their surroundings. Their attitude was summed up in the words written by one of the men in his diary at that time, "This is going to be a great city."

Faith in Miami

Reasons for their faith in Miami's future were already evident. Had not Mr. Henry Flagler extended his railroad from Palm Beach, and trains been entering the "city" since April of that same year? Was there not already under construction one of the largest hotels in the country, the Royal Palm, which was to attract visitors from all parts of the world? Were there not a number of retired business men from the North cruising in their yachts along Miami's shores and buying up large tracts of land and selecting choice sites for winter estates? Coconut Grove, five miles to the south, was even then a thriving settlement, made up largely of these yachtsmen who had discovered the attractive shores in their cruising, and others had located on the banks of the Miami River.

"Magic City" was the title bestowed upon the young municipality, and the name has clung as being an apt one to describe the rapid growth of Miami. An obscure Indian trading post around old Fort Dallas with only one white family was what Mrs. Julia Tuttle found here when she arrived from Cleveland in 1891, and purchased 640 acres of land for her permanent home. Through her indomitable courage and foresight she became the leading spirit in making Miami a city. She gave one-half of all her land to Mr. Flagler, on which to build a hotel and induced him to extend the railroad to its doors. Thus a hotel became the nucleus of a metropolis.

Ox carts were the popular means of transportation in those early days in Miami when the roads were ruts in the sand. Today the city has 767 miles of paved streets. Soon the inhabitants learned to spread coral rock over the sand roads and bus lines were started. The first motorbus line ran to Coconut Grove and the buses were so high and large no building was large enough to hold them; so they were parked in the largest barn in Coconut Grove.

Transportation Strides

Strides in transportation that reach the sky have been taken in Miami since then. The city is now one of the leading aviation centers of the world and the key point between North and South America. To 32 countries to the south and to every city of importance in the United States and Canada, regular scheduled planes fly from Miami daily. Some say Miami's future is in the air, due to her position in aviation and progress in radio, a short wave station to reach South America just being established here. Others pin their faith to the water and believe the future progress of the city will be due to the development of one of the most beautiful harbors in the world which even now is the active scene of busy commerce.

Metropolitan Miami now has a population of some 125,000 inhabitants the year around. During the winter the number is more than doubled. Since Ponce de Leon cruised along these shores in 1513 and discovered sweet water a few miles from the mouth of the Miami River (Miami means "sweet water") this region has been the setting for colorful events. The purchase of Florida from Spain was followed by the wars of the Seminole Indians, a remnant of which still lends color to the outskirts of the city.

Since its incorporation 36 years ago Miami has been through vicissitudes almost unequaled in civic history. It has survived the greatest land boom of modern times; a devastating hurricane which followed upon its heels; then the valuable fruit crop was wiped out by a pest and after that came bank failures. Miami began again and built upon what nature has provided so lavishly, an unsurpassed climate and a rich agricultural background. As a winter playground of the nation and the home of many of the country's leaders of industry and finance, Miami has become famous. Its beauty is widely known. The courage and undaunted spirit of its founders and builders is animating those of the present who are carrying on and even after these hard years have a record of progress.

Gang Rule Found Due in Some Part To Poor Housing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Poor housing is held partially responsible in Vol. 8 of the final reports of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, for delinquency, industrial inefficiency and gang rule.

This relationship was found by a committee of nationally known sociologists, whose study of delinquency in Chicago led it to conclude that "delinquency is concentrated in the areas of bad housing, and is associated with a complex of conditions, of which bad housing is only one. There is no sufficient reason," it said, "for believing that an appreciable reduction in delinquency rates will result from improvement of individual houses if other things remain unchanged."

The specific solution proposed by the committee is the development of improved housing in neighborhood units, which provides against not only suitable dwellings but for their separation from factories, railroads and commercial areas, for playgrounds and schools and for freedom from traffic dangers.

To check the heavy waste from fires, the committee calls for a legal attitude new to this country, though it has been tried successfully in France and Germany. It is to treat the person who has a fire as a public offender rather than an unfortunate.

British Youth Is Being Helped In Escaping Effects of Boredom

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A stitch-in-time is to be applied in the interests of thousands of well-meaning boys in Britain who when unemployed are liable to be led, often from sheer boredom, into consorting with criminals upon the roads.

A clearing-house for these lads is being set up at Bicester, Oxfordshire, to give them useful work and help them to become valuable citizens.

The Pilgrims' Trust of which Mr. Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister, is chairman, has been one of the first subscribers to a fund that has been started to finance the scheme, and it is hoped to extend the system to other centers.

The present organization of state charity in Britain has created a need for such institutions. This is because the existence of rest houses kept up at the taxpayers' expense a few miles apart from one another, where tramps can obtain shelter and food, renders it possible for an active person to subsist almost indefinitely with little other work than that of a daily walk of about 15 miles, this being the interval prescribed by law between one free resting place and the next.

So many hold-ups of automobiles have been committed of late by this class of person that drivers, even on frequented roads, have been authoritatively advised to refuse the most convincing appeals to them to pull up.

The new institutions are to supplement the police patrols. They are to prevent the recruitment of the highwayman. Just as the patrols are to eliminate him when he has come into existence. The road appeals especially to lads in their teens. The cure is employment in wholesome surroundings which Bicester is to afford.

Economy League Attacks Bonus Demands of Legion

Cash Payment Would Impose Intolerable Financial Burden on Nation, It Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The reasons for its unequivocal opposition to the demand of the American Legion for the immediate payment of the veterans' adjusted compensation certificates are voiced by the National Economy League in a statement published here Saturday.

They are:

"First, because the raising of the approximately $2,300,000,000 required for immediate payment would impose an intolerable financial burden on the country which would prolong the depression and unemployment.

"Second, because the demand is without fair basis or right on its merits. It is, in effect, a demand for the immediate payment of that portion of the certificates represented by the interest on the credits allowed for home and overseas service. This interest, in greater part, has not yet been earned and its payment at the time would increase the cost to the Government by about $1,600,000,000 over the amount originally voted by Congress to be paid.

"Third, because a yielding to this demand would mark a surrender of the interests of the public at large to the dictation of an organized minority."

Thus the league joins unreservedly in support of President Hoover's stand against the proposed bonus legislation, and it pledges itself to fight this issue to a finish.

The announcement by the league, of which Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, is president, was made by Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt, its secretary. Mr. Roosevelt reviewed briefly the history of the bonus proposal and stressed that the nation "should thoroughly understand" that the demand for immediate payment of the bonus is a demand for payment of an obligation not due until 1945.

"Nearly one-half of the face value of the obligation has already been loaned by the Government to soldiers of the certificates," he continued. "To pay now the face value of the certificates would require the raising of $2,300,000,000, and would vastly increase the cost of the bonus to the people.

"The National Economy League proposes to fight this issue to a finish. The great body of citizens who are being imposed on are at last being aroused from their apathy."

The stand by the National Economy League is getting widespread support by citizens, business and financial groups here, where the league is regarded as one of the most powerful organizations that could be expected to uphold the President's hand in his opposition to the bonus demands.

In these quarters the league is seen as growing so rapidly in membership and prestige that it is held it will soon have a voice at the polls that will more than offset the bonus vote.

CUBAN PLANES IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19 (By U. P.)—Three Cuban army planes, in charge of Capt. Torres Menier, landed at Valbuena Field Wednesday from Tejeira, Mexico, on a good will flight. The planes left Havana Sept. 10 and flew here by way of Guatemala City. The tour includes visits to Dallas, Texas, St. Louis, Mo., New York City and Washington.

JOYCE HEADS 'AD' GROUP

Appointment of Mr. T. Frank Joyce as general manager and vice-president of the Eastern Advertising Company is announced by the directors. Until recently Mr. Joyce was assistant vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The company of which he now becomes the executive head leases and operates all advertising in the cars and stations of the Boston Elevated Railway and other street railway systems of New England.

NEW BEDFORD TAX RATE

A tax rate of $39.80 per $1000 was announced yesterday by assessors of New Bedford. This rate, which is said to be the highest in the city's history, is $5.80 higher than 1931.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural talk; baseball.
5:15 Studio soloists; political talk.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Louis Weir, organist.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical sketch.
8:15 Political talks.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Political talks.
10:30 NBC, "Tish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Political talk.
11:30 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Voice and organ.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 Frank Cornwell, soloist.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Home Hour; Heywood Broun; Albert Payson Terhune.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter"; political talk.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. anniversary program; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: Kansas
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: "America Goes to the Air," Col. Clarence M. Young.
10:30 Political talks.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Political talks.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:05 Political talk; studio.
6:25 Political talks.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15-9:15 Political talks
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Evening in Paris Mystery.
10:00 Political talks; music.
10:30 Organ recital.
10:45-12:00 Political talks.
12:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Romance"; soloist; Westphal Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Political talk; baseball.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 CBS, Jay C. Flippen-cies; soloists; trio; orchestra.
9:15 Yankee Network interview.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Political talk; organ.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
10:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Leo Litwin, pianist.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Sorey's Orchestra.
12:00 noon—Musical and studio.
1:00 p. m.—Conference on Retail Distribution.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Washington, Fenway park, Fred Hoey reporting.

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SOMERVILLE IS U. S. CHAMPION

Canadian Defeats John Goodman for Amateur Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19—For the first time in history a Canadian is the amateur golf champion of the United States. This ecame a fact when C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., a former University of Toronto all-round athlete and four times holde. of the Canadian amateur championship, defeated John Goodman of Omaha, Neb., 2 and 1 in the final of the United States Golf Association amateur golf championship tournament on the Five Farms course here Saturday. It was also the second time in history that the title has been taken away from the United States, the other time being in 1911 when H. H. Hilton of Great Britain won it by defeating Frederick Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes.

The final match Saturday produced some high-grade golf. In fact the quality of golf which has marked this year's tournament was higher than in any previcus one and it was sustained right through to the very end. Par for the course is 70, 35 for the first nine holes and the same number for the second nine. Both Somerville and Goodman equaled par for the first nine and the match was all even; but the Canadian was 1 up at the end of the second nine due to a remarkable 50-foot putt at the eighteenth. Somerville was one over par for the second nine, with Goodman two over.

The standard of golf in the afternoon play was not quite as good as in the morning, but this is apt to be the case in a final round where the players are practically on even terms. At the end of the twentieth hole Somerville was 2 up and appeared to have the match well in hand; but he played his poorest golf of the day during the next seven holes and as a result found his lead reduced to a deficit of 2 down at the twenty-seventh. Turning for home the last time, Goodman began to falter and 5's at the next three holes while Somerville was scoring three 4's gave Somerville a 1-up lead. From this point on it was nip and tuck with the next three holes halved in 4, 5 and 4. On the next or thirty-fourth hole of the match Somerville registered a birdie 3 while Goodman was taking par 4. This placed Somerville 2 up with two to go and when the next hole was halved in par 3, the Havemeyer Cup emblematic of the amateur championship of the United States had passed into the hands of a Canadian for the first time in its history. The cards:

Morning Round

Par, out	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	—35	
Somerville, out	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	2—35	
Goodman, out	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	2—35	
Par, in	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4—35	—70
Somerville, in	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	3	3—36	—71
Goodman, in	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	4—37	—72

Afternoon Round

Somerville, out	4	4	5	3	4	7	5	4	4—40
Goodman, out	4	6	4	3	4	5	4	4	2—36
Somerville, in	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	
Goodman, in	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., defeated John Goodman, Omaha, Neb., 2 and 1.

Chicago Should Clinch Flag Soon

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	88	60	.595
Pittsburgh	81	65	.555
Brooklyn	78	71	.523
Philadelphia	76	72	.514
Boston	75	74	.503
New York	67	79	.459
St. Louis	67	80	.456
Cincinnati	59	90	.376

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Boston 1, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 2.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 6.

RESULTS SEPT. 18

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3 (15 innings).
Pittsburgh 7, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 3.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 1.

Two victories, or the equivalent, within the next few days, will give the Chicago Cubs the National League pennant for 1932. Yesterday the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates won a double-header while the Cubs were winning only one game. This cut Chicago's lead in the race to six games, but also moved the club nearer the flag. Now Charlie Grimm's boys are practically assured of the pennant.

A few days ago the Brooklyn Dodgers dropped out of the pennant race. For some time this club clung around the top of the standing, giving the Cubs and Pirates a battle for the leadership. On Aug. 11, the Cubs took possession of first place, pushing the Pirates down one notch in the race. One day later, the Dodgers climbed up into third position, pushing the Braves back.

The race, as far as the first three clubs were concerned, stayed that way for a short time and then, on Aug. 19, the Dodgers made their last gallant fight for the lead by taking second place. On Aug. 27 the Pirates went back into second place and have remained there ever since. George Gibson and his club still have a slim chance, but it is a very slim one.

The fourth club in the first division at the present time is Philadelphia. Close behind the Phillies, however, are the Boston Braves, with high hopes of climbing up a step before the season closes. One and one-half games were between the two clubs this morning. The Phillies have six more games to play and the Braves five.

Below the Braves, the Giants and Cardinals are having a little battle of their own for sixth position. The champions are half a game behind their New York rivals.

GREEN BAY PACKERS WIN

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 19 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers opened the National Professional Football League season here yesterday with a 15-to-7 victory over the Chicago Cardinals in a game played before 4000 spectators in a downpour of rain. The Packers scored a safety in the first quarter when Nash blocked Stennett's attempted punt. A pass, Herber to Bruder, gave the Packers a touchdown in the third. Late in the same period Michalske scored another marker by breaking through and falling on the ball when Stennett fumbled a kick.

A's Lead Battle For Second Place

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	104	45	.698
Philadelphia	91	57	.615
Washington	87	60	.592
Cleveland	83	63	.568
Detroit	72	71	.503
St. Louis	61	85	.418
Chicago	46	99	.317
Boston	41	105	.281

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Detroit 5, Boston 0.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings).
New York 6, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.

RESULTS SEPT. 18

Detroit 6, Boston 5.
New York 7, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 2, New York 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 7, Washington 3.
Washington 9, Cleveland 2.

About the only point of interest that remains in the American League race, now that the New York Yankees have clinched the pennant, is the battle for second place between Philadelphia and Washington. The Athletics are almost certain to win out, but the Senators still have a mathematical chance to overtake the former champions. Cleveland is sure of fourth position in the race, but cannot climb any higher.

The second division battle is settled for the season. Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston are the clubs in the lower half of the circuit.

Turning to the individual stars of the American League, perhaps the most outstanding is big Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics. This young man is leading the home run race by a safe margin and it looked for a while as if he might break Babe Ruth's homer record of 60. However, the pace was just a little bit too fast for the Philadelphia youngster and now he must wait at least another year.

Foxx is also the leading batter in the junior circuit with a mark of .360, including Sunday's games. He also is first in runs scored with 143, and at the top of the list in runs batted in with 153.

Two New York boxmen, Johnny Allen, a rookie, and Vernon Gomez, a young veteran, are leading the pitchers in their league. The former has won 17 games and lost only 3, while Gomez has a record of 24 and 7. Ben Chapman of the Yankees leads the base stealers with 37, just 10 ahead of Gerald Walker of the Tigers.

JOAN RIDLEY WINS IN THREE FINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 19—Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., met and defeated Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., by 6—3, 6—0 scores in the singles final of the Ardsley Club's seventeenth annual invitational tennis tournament, here yesterday. The title last year was won by Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman of London, Miss Ridley's touring partner, who returned to England early this season.

The women's doubles final was won by Miss Ridley and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., née Andrus, when they defeated Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz and Miss Francis, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Ridley was also on the winning side of the net in the mixed doubles final. Paired with Victor Hockmeyer, the English girl defeated Carolyn Roberts and B. Sheridan, 12—10, 6—1.

In Saturday's singles play Miss Ridley defeated Miss Roberts, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, and Miss Francis defeated Norma Taubele, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4.

ARDSLEY CLUB INVITATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4.

Final Round

Miss Ridley defeated Miss Francis, 6—3, 6—0.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Ridley and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., defeated Miss Francis and Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, 6—3, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Ridley and Victor Hockmeyer defeated Miss Roberts and B. Sheridan, 12—10, 6—1.

MASTER PLAYERS IN COAST TENNIS

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP) — Master tennis players of three continents, after getting the "feel" of concrete courts in a series of exhibition matches, today launched into play for the Pacific southwest championships.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the United States champion, gave warning he would present a determined defense of this California championship by exhibiting a steady mastery in the last of the exhibitions yesterday, turning back the Japanese champion Takeo Kuwabara, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The other feature of the day was the defeat handed Japan's other star, Jiro Sato, who recently beat Vines in an exhibition match at Detroit. Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain, playing a much better game than he did a year ago, when Vines won the men's singles title from him here, turned the trick in three sets, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Others entered, in addition to Vines, Perry and the two Japanese, include Henry W. Austin, Edward R. Avory, and John Olliff, Great Britain; Manuel Alonzo, Spain, and A. Giorgio de Stefani, Italy.

LOTT DEFEATS BELL

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Sept. 19 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, the nation's second ranking player, yesterday won the Pennsylvania clay court tennis championship by overwhelming R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 6—0, 6—0, 6—3, at the Oakmont Tennis Club. Fritz Mercur of Wilkes Barre and Samuel P. Gilpin, Philadelphia, who was the defending singles champion, took the doubles title by defeating Julius Seligson, former Lafayette University star, and Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

TYPEWRITER SALES INCREASE

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP) — Richard W. Sears 2d, president of the Woodstock Typewriter Company, said the company had experienced a decided increase in business during the last three months. He announced today that June brought the upturn as the largest sales month of the year, July was the largest in two years and August was the largest with two exceptions in the company's history. August sales were 56 per cent ahead of the same month of 1931.

BEAUMONT IS TEXAS WINNER

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 19 (AP)—Beaumont won the 1932 championship of the Texas League by defeating Dallas, 4 to 2, Saturday night, in the third game of the playoff between the winners of the first and second halves of the split season. The Exporters, who took all three games, will meet Chattanooga of the Southern Association in the Dixie Series.

LAURA G. LEADS IN STAR CLASS

Wings and Flapper Win First and Second Races Respectively

INTERNATIONAL STAR CLASS YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Yacht and Fleet	Points
Laura G., Illinois River	53
Wings, Moriches Bay	51
Mist, Long Beach, Calif.	49
Thistle, Santa Barbara, Calif.	42
Flapper, Hampton Roads	37
Fleet Star, Gravesend Bay	37
Lone Star, Galveston	36
Moonshine, Narragansett Bay	36
Ha-Eff, North Germany	34
Colleen, Central L. I. S.	33
Dice, Peconic Bay	33
Bandit II, Western L. I. S.	33
Joy, Solent	33
Juno, Delaware River	32
Spray, Barnegat Bay	31
Lintik, Philippines	28
Lone Wolf, Elk River	25
Sparkler II, New Orleans	24
Hula Star, Hawaii	24
Tramontane, Paris	24
Seeadler, Great South Bay	24
Swedish Star, Stockholm	20
Red Star, Otsego Lake	19
Kittiwake, Eastern L. I. S.	17
Three Star, San Francisco	15
Ripple, Eastern Shore	13
Fouah Lieh, Cannes	6
Sea Gate, Lake Maracaibo	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 19—By finishing second in the first race and third in the second, Laura G., sailed by Ralph V. Bradley and Phillip G. Singer and representing the Illinois River fleet, is leading the championship standing in the international star class series of races off this port with 53 points to her credit. Wings, winner of the first race and sixth in the second, representing the Moriches Bay fleet and sailed by Carl J. and John Pflug, is second in the standing with 51 points. Third place is occupied by Mist, sailed by Edward Fink and Edwin Thorne and representing the Long Beach fleet of California, the Pacific Coast representative having 49 points to her credit.

Twenty-eight yachts are taking part in this championship event with England, Sweden, Germany, Venezuela, and France represented in addition to many parts of the United States. The first race Saturday was over a windward and leeward course of 10 miles and Wings won over Laura G., by a margin of 1m. 29s. There was a 25-knot breeze blowing at the start with a good sea rolling. Two of the yachts were disabled and two disqualified. Joy, representing the Solent fleet and sailed by G. Colin Ratsey and Peter Jasse, was the first foreign yacht to finish in this race, coming in third. The summary:

INTERNATIONAL STAR CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Start 1:15. Course 10 Miles)

Yacht and Skipper	Finish
Wings, Carl J. Pflug	3 23 41
Laura G., R. V. Bradley	3 26 10
Joy, G. Colin Ratsey	3 26 23
Bandit II, B. F. Vanderveer	3 27 00
Moonshine, D. H. Atwater	3 28 19
Dice, H. S. Blake	3 28 25
Mist, Edward Fink	3 28 28
Fleet Star, T. D. Parkman	3 29 14
Thistle, Earl Hayward	3 30 41
Seeadler, L. N. Emory	3 31 14
Tramontane, J. Herbulot	3 31 17
Red Star, J. J. Greenough	3 32 04
Swedish Star, D. Sunden-Culberg	3 32 06
Hula Star, H. M. Dowsett	3 33 00
Ha-Eff, W. Von Heutschler	3 34 12
Spray, F. S. Dale	3 34 13
Colleen, W. J. McHugh	3 34 44
Lone Star, R. G. Smith	3 37 01
Sparkler II, J. B. Cleary	3 37 53
Flapper, J. G. Miller	3 37 59
Juno, F. W. Robertson	3 38 55
Lintik, A. P. Ames	3 48 08
Lone Wolf, J. B. McClatchy	3 51 31
Fouah Lieh, Eugene Kelly	3 55 43
Kittiwake, W. S. Macdonald	Disq.
Ripple, Miss Patsy Raskob	Disq.
Three Star, W. G. Waterhouse	Disab.
Sea Gate, Hoyt Sherman	Disab.

Yesterday's race was run over a triangular course of 10¼ miles and conditions were ideal for the little yachts. The first leg was to windward, then a close reach and then a run. Flapper, sailed by J. G. Miller and J. J. Atwater and representing the Hampton Roads fleet, finished first in this race only 38 seconds ahead of Mist. Ha-Eff, sailed by W. Von Heutschler and Egon Beyn, was the first of the foreign yachts to finish in this race coming in ninth. The summary:

SECOND RACE

(Start 1:30. Course 10¼ Miles)

Yacht and Skipper	Finish
Flapper, J. G. Miller	4:06:19
Mist, Edward Fink	4:06:57
Laura G., R. V. Bradley	4:07:44
Lone Star, R. G. Smith	4:08:06
Juno, F. W. Robertson	4:08:12
Wings, C. J. Pflug	4:09:00
Thistle, Earl Hayward	4:09:42
Colleen, W. J. McHugh	4:09:39
Ha-Eff, W. Von Heutschler	4:10:02
Lone Wolf, J. B. McClatchy	4:10:35
Spray, F. S. Dale	4:10:54
Kittiwake, W. S. Macdonald	4:11:22
Fleet Star, T. D. Parkman	4:11:23
Three Star, W. G. Waterhouse	4:11:41
Sparkler II, J. B. Cleary	4:11:48
Ripple, Miss Patsy Raskob	4:11:59
Moonshine, D. H. Atwater	4:12:01
Lintik, A. P. Ames	4:12:33
Dice, H. S. Blake Jr.	4:12:35
Hula Star, H. M. Dowsett	4:13:34
Bandit II, B. F. Vanderveer	4:13:34
Joy, Colin Ratsey	4:18:30
Tramontane, J. Herbulot	4:18:48
Seeadler, L. N. Emory	4:19:00
Swedish Star, D. Sunden-Culberg	4:20:35
Sea Gate, Hoyt Sherman	4:28:32
Red Star, J. J. Greenough	4:30:25
Fouah Lieh, Eugene Kelly	4:33:53

SERVICE SCHOOL SPORTS

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—Resumption of full athletic relations between the service schools became an established fact last night with the announcement of dates for United States Military Academy vs. United States Naval Academy basketball, baseball and lacrosse games and for a track meet. The dates were announced here by Maj. P. B. Fleming, Army's graduate manager of athletics, after a series of conferences with Lieut.-Comdr. J. L. Hall, who occupies a similar position at Annapolis. The basketball game, at Annapolis, will be played March 4; lacrosse, also at Annapolis, May 27, the baseball game and track meet at West Point May 27. The football game, already arranged, will be played in Philadelphia Dec. 3.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

California 13, West Coast Navy 0.
California 20, California Aggies 6.
Emory-Henry 7, Guilford 0.
Oregon State 19, Gonzaga 16.
South 12, M. T. Teachers 0.
South Dakota 25, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
Stanford 6, Olympic Club 0.
Texas Christian 14, N. T. S. Teachers 2.
Texas Tech 44, Okla. Pan. A. and M. 0.
U. C. L. A. 25, Los Angeles 0.
U. C. L. A. 21, Laverne 0.
Virginia M. I. 18, King College 6.
William and Mary 6, Roanoke 0.

VOIGT AND EVANS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 19—George J. Voigt, United States Walker Cup player, and Charles Evans Jr., United States amateur and open champion in 1916 and also amateur champion in 1920, defeated Jerome D. Travers, United States amateur champion in 1907, 1908, 1912 and 1913 and open champion in 1915, and John Kinder, New Jersey State open champion in 1931 and 1932, 1 up in 19 holes, yesterday.

NEW SPEEDBOAT RECORD

VENICE, Italy, Sept. 19 (AP)—Prince Carlo Ruspoli broke the world's record for the six-liter speedboat class Saturday, driving the Niniette II 105.705 kilometers (57.7 sea miles) an hour. The former record, also held by the Prince, was 101.893 kilometers.

Scotland Beats Irish Soccermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELFAST, Ire., Sept. 19—The first international match of the 1932-33 British Association footbal season was decided here Saturday when Scotland defeated Ireland 4 goals to 0. The visitors, displaying better teamwork, were much too clever for the Irishmen whose kick and rush methods proved of no avail against the dour and methodical Scots. The Irishmen attacked strongly at the commencement and only a brilliant one-handed save by Scotland's goalkeeper prevented them from opening the scoring. After this escape Scotland became a settled side and before half time were two goals up.

The first goal was scored by J. King, Hamilton Academical left-winger, and the second by R. McPhail, Glasgow Rangers forward. Upon resumption for the second half Ireland again went off with a rush but the rocklike defense of Scotland prevented them from scoring.

After 22 minutes McPhail added Scotland's third point through receiving a good pass from J. Crawford, celebrated amateur who plays for Queens Park. In the closing stages Scotland forwards were very conspicuous and the final goal was added by a Glasgow Celtics center-forward, John McGrory.

Ireland and Scotland have now met 45 times, the former winning on three occasions and the latter 38, the remaining four have been drawn. Scotland has scored 164 goals against Ireland's 34. The summary:

SCOTLAND		IRELAND
King, lw	rw,	Mitchell
McPhail, il	ir,	Priestly
McGrory, c	c,	English
Stevenson, ir	il,	Millar
Crawford, rw	lw,	Kelly
Feller, lhb	rhb,	Falloon
Johnstone, chb	chb,	Jones
Massie, rhb	lhb,	Gowdy
Crapnell, lb	rb,	Cook
Gray, rb	lb,	Fulton
McLaren, g	g,	Scott

Score—Scotland 4 goals, Ireland 0. Scorers—McPhail 2, King, McGrory for Scotland. Referee—W. P. Harper, England. Time—Two 45m. periods.

DERBY TROPHY WON BY UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19—The Lord Derby Trophy, for the senior international golf team championship, was won for the first time by the United States on Saturday, when the event was concluded on the Blind Brook links, after the second half of the matches, the threesomes, had been set over from the preceding day by rain, following the conclusion of the sixsomes on the course of the Apawamis Club at Rye.

Five of the seven Americans defeated their opponents, from Great Britain and Canada, while one lost to both. The only Canadian to win both his matches was the veteran George S. Lyon, who swamped both the other captains, Frederick Snare of the United States and Maj. C. H. L. Cazalet of Great Britain, beating the former 2 and 1, and the latter 4 and 2. But the Canadians were close on the heels of the Americans, defeating Great Britain, 6 to 1, and it was not until the last two Americans—S. C. Mabon, the secretary, and Frederick H. Ecker, the president of the United States Senior Association—reported double victories, that the issue was finally decided in favor of the United States, at 15½, with Canada at 12½, and Great Britain, winners last year in England, at 5. The threesomes were United States 11, Canada 8, and Great Britain 2.

SAIL WINS FEATURE RACE

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Sept. 19 (AP)—Bob Sall of Paterson took major honors yesterday at Woodbridge Speedway by winning the 25-mile feature automobile race and setting a new record for the half-mile oval. Sall won the 25-mile event in 26m. 8⅝s, leading Lloyd Brostner of Dumellen and Johnny Hannon of Coshocken, Penna., to the finish line. In the same trials, Sall toured the half-mile in 28⅘s. to lower the mark of 29s. set last week by Billy Winn of Media, Penna. Bryan Sauspaugh of Chicago, who had won the two previous 25-mile races at the new track, was forced out yesterday after his car went into a spin early in the race. Mauri Rose, Detroit driver, also was forced out of the main event. Sall won the first five-mile qualifying race in 4m. 52⅘s. Rose won the second in 4m. 48⅘s., and Malcolm Foxe of Westville the third in 4m. 55⅗s.

DODGE BOAT WINS CUP RACE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Horace Dodge's Delphine IV Saturday raced 15 miles alone over the choppy waters of the Potomac to win the President's Cup in the sixth annual running for the prized speed boat trophy. The El Lagarto, owned by George Reis of Bolton Landing, New York, winner of the cup in 193' and conquerer Friday of the Delphine IV, was withdrawn two hours before Saturday's semifinal heat was started. A broken crankshaft put it out of commission. All the Delphine IV, driven by Bill Horn of Hampton, Va., had to do was negotiate the oval course to take first place in point standing for the two days of competition. Horn averaged 48.051 miles an hour in Saturday's run. The final standing was: Delphine IV, 761 points; El Lagarto, 400.

TORRANCE WINS CRUMP CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMENTON, N. J., Sept. 19—T. A. (Tony) Torrance, captain of the British Walker Cup team this year, won the Crump Cup golf tournament by defeating his countryman, Cyril J. H. Tolley, 2 and 1, over the Pine Valley Golf Club course here yesterday. Tolley was winner of the medal round on Friday. In the final he was off his long game, but his good shots on the greens prevented Torrance from running up a larger score.

JONES AND PERRY WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19—R. T. (Bobby) Jones Jr. of Atlanta and Sam D. Perry of Birmingham, southern amateur champion, yesterday scored a victory over W. R. (Billy) Howell of Richmond and Charles R. Yates of Atlanta, 1 up, in an exhibition golf match over the 6200-yard James River course of the Country Club of Virginia, Inc.

MRS. ROGAN DEFENDS TITLE

Mrs. Katherine Mearls Rogan, Medford Girls' A. C., successfully defended her national A. A. U. javelin throwing championship title at a track and field meet held in the Fens Stadium, Saturday, with a throw of 114ft. Margaret Proctor, Lunenburg A. C., was second, and Sylvia Broman, Brockton G. A. C., third.

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BEES MAINTAIN THEIR RECORD

Win Every Match So Far in Third Southern Soccer Football Race

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

Team	W	D	L	Goals F	Goals A	Pts
Aston Villa	4	2	0	14	4	10
Portsmouth	4	2	0	13	7	10
West Bromwich A.	4	3	0	16	9	10
The Arsenal	4	3	1	15	8	9
Newcastle United	3	2	0	15	7	8
Derby County	3	1	1	8	5	7
Huddersfield Town	3	1	2	10	7	7
Liverpool	2	2	2	13	13	6
Chelsea	2	2	2	11	11	6
Everton	3	0	3	11	12	6
Leeds United	2	2	2	9	9	6

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford City	5	1	0	15	5	11
Stoke City	4	1	1	10	2	9
Plymouth Argyle	4	1	1	17	8	9
Port Vale	3	2	1	9	5	8
Burnley	2	3	1	13	9	7
Swansea Town	3	1	2	9	7	7
Southampton	3	1	2	9	8	7
Millwall Athletic	3	1	2	7	7	7
Oldham Athletic	3	1	2	10	11	7
Bury	3	0	3	7	3	6
Fulham	2	2	1	8	7	6

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Southport	3	3	0	12	4	9
Gateshead	3	3	0	14	5	9
Crewe Alexandra	4	1	1	11	7	9
Chester	3	2	2	12	7	8
Stockport County	2	4	1	17	13	8
Halifax Town	3	1	2	16	11	7
Hull City	3	1	2	14	10	7
Wrexham	3	1	2	14	11	7
Accrington Stanley	3	1	2	15	15	7
Mansfield Town	3	0	3	12	7	6
Barrow	3	2	2	7	5	6

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	6	0	0	14	7	12
Crystal Palace	5	0	1	18	6	10
Reading	4	2	0	13	5	10
Northampton	3	1	2	22	9	7
Luton Town	3	1	2	12	9	7
Bristol City	2	3	1	9	6	7
Bournemouth	2	3	1	11	9	7
Cardiff City	3	0	3	15	13	6
Norwich City	2	2	2	9	8	6
Exeter City	3	0	3	12	13	6
Clapton Orient	1	4	1	7	8	6

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	6	2	1	24	8	14
Heart of Midlothian	6	1	1	19	6	13
Motherwell	5	3	0	18	8	13
Celtic	5	3	2	26	14	13
St. Mirren	6	0	2	18	11	12
Hamilton Academic	5	1	2	25	15	11
St. Johnstone	4	3	1	14	9	11
Aberdeen	4	1	3	22	13	9
Queen's Park	3	2	3	16	18	8
Cowdenbeath	3	2	3	14	18	8

Second Division

Albion Rovers	7	0	2	25	15	14
Hibernian	6	1	1	21	10	13
Raith Rovers	6	0	2	27	13	12
St. Bernard	5	1	3	25	16	11
Queen of the South	4	2	1	16	13	10
Dumbarton	4	1	2	22	14	9
Arbroath	4	0	4	18	13	8
Alloa Athletic	3	2	2	16	12	8
Brechin City	4	0	3	14	16	8
Forfar Athletic	4	0	4	17	20	8

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 19—As Bradford City was held to a draw in Saturday's game against Swansea Town, Brantford, a London side in operation in the southern section of the third division, is now the only team in the four sections of the English Association football league to obtain the maximum number of points this season. The "Bees," as this popular side is called, have played six games and won them all, and have a very useful goal average, twice as many goals for as against.

Founded in 1888, the Bees have never functioned in a higher grade of football than at present. This season they are all out for promotion to division two and the flying start, which they have gained, is distinctly to their advantage. Last season they occupied fifth place in the final standing after losing three points from the same number of games as have been contested this year. Strengthening of the team by the introduction of several experienced players from the higher divisions has made them, with Crystal Palace, firm favorites for promotion.

Aston Villa, with a superior goal average, has deprived Portsmouth of the lead in the first division and the latter is now in second place with an equal number of points with Villa and West Bromwich Albions. It seems that the district of Birmingham with its four teams in the premier section will figure very prominently in league honors this season, especially as Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion are two of the four. The Arsenal lies fourth in this division, one point in front of the Football Association Cup holders, Newcastle United, while Everton, League champion, is well down in the table.

Although Bradford City was forced to share two points with Swansea Town Saturday, it still retains its unbeaten record and heads the second division of the standing with 11 points. This is two points advantage over Stoke City and Plymouth Argyle, next on the list, and in some ways compensates the Bradford fans for the failure of the other Bradford team which has secured only four points in its six engagements. West Ham United and Grimsby Town, a pair relegated from the first division at the end of last season, are low in the list and the former occupies the next to the bottom position with only one win to its credit.

The position at the top of the northern section, third division, shows little change from last week except that Southport has gone in front of Gateshead, but as this pair, together with Crewe Alexandra, all have nine points the race is very open. Gateshead was narrowly beaten for promotion in the last campaign by Lincoln City, which only went up by virtue of its superior goal average.

Queen's Park, famous Scottish amateur organization, though without the services of one of its regular members who was playing for Scotland in the international match against Ireland at Belfast, gained a decisive four-goals-to-one win over the powerful other Glasgow side, Celtic. The defeat of Celtic causes it to drop from the position of runner-up to the Rangers to fourth place behind the champion team, Motherwell. In the second division Albion Rovers has a one-point lead over Hibernian, which has played one game fewer.

In the Irish League no matches were played, owing to the international fixture at Belfast and in the Irish Free State League, Dundal is at the top, with a commanding advantage of three points, Shelbourne, Cork and Bray, unknowns, are the next three with six points each.

SQUASH RACQUETS DATES NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The national amateur squash racquets championship will be played at Detroit, Feb. 11, 12 and 13, and the national intercollegiate championship will take place in the new Payne Whitney Memorial Gymnasium at New Haven, Conn., March 10 and 11, according to announcement made Saturday. The Gold Racquet tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club will take place Dec. 3 and 4, while the Lockett Trophy international matches will be played in Boston, Dec. 10 and 11. Two new tournaments will be held this coming winter. The first of them will be a national doubles at Philadelphia, March 17 and 18, and the other will be a veteran's singles tournament by the Bronxville Field Club starting Dec. 9. Eight teams will compete in the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association Class A team championship beginning Nov. 1.

HATHAWAY WINS SKEET TITLE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 19 (AP)—H. C. Hathaway of Dighton, Mass., with a total of 99 out of a possible 100, won the great Eastern Skeet championship yesterday at the close of a two days' competition. The East Hampton (N. Y.) Club won the team title with 469 out of a possible 500. Waltham (Mass.) Club was second with 468, and Wildwood Grover Skeet Club of Pinebrook, N. J., third after a shoot-off with Sound Beach (Conn.) team when tied at 466. Mrs. R. S. Small of Detroit, Mich., on Saturday won the woman's title with 88 out of a possible 100.

HOMESTEAD GIRLS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., Sept. 19—The Carnegie Library Athletic Association, represented by Johanna Gorman, Anna M. Gorman, Louise Clark and Lenore Kight, won the National A. A. U. women's 880-yard relay swimming championship in the Briarcliff Lodge pool, yesterday, in 1m. 17 4-5s. The Women's Swimming Association of New York, first team, was second, and its second team third.

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RETAILERS FIND TRADE REVIVAL IS AT THRESHOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded that there is no such thing as a trend toward consumer ownership in the retail business.

Declaring that the crux of the recovery problem is the reëmploying of men, Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, urged a national program of job sharing. Employers and employees only have the power to effect this plan, he continued.

The part of the employer is to devise the plan; the part of the employee is to accept as a temporary expediency any temporary arrangement that is made. His shrunken income will be compensated for, he said, by general greater job security. The immediate problem, according to him, is to convince employers that they have a definite responsibility to adjust their employment program to absorb the unemployed.

Mr. Harry W. Alexander, of the company of that name in New York, championed industrial robots. The value of business done through automatic merchandising devices must be above $1,000,000,000, according to his estimate. Vending machines have put more men to work than they have displaced was his answer to allegations that these devices augment unemployment.

Simplification Urged

Simplification of business, the efficient running of that which is understood and the junking of that which is not understood, was urged by Mr. G. M. Gottfried, vice-president of the Continental Baking Company of New York.

"The first thing to be done," he continued, "is to make sure that we do not sell goods at a loss in the hope of building up a big volume which alone will earn dividends. We have rid ourselves of some fancy salesmanship. Many businesses have contracted their selling areas. They no longer reach out their business into unprofitably distant areas."

He condemned concessions beyond a certain point made by manufacturers to retailers, and expressed a feeling of nostalgia for the good old days when the manufacturer stuck to manufacturing and the retailer to being a retailer. The buy-now movement was likewise censured as a spangle of the complicated era which got business into trouble. The desire to have people buy on the spot led, he said, to a program of tempting them with low prices, which led to trade reprisals with a subverted price structure the ultimate consequence.

Salesmen by inducing purchase of certain commodities help raise the standards of living, Dr. Herbert W. Hess of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, declared. He urged that type of training of salesmen that will raise that department of business practice to a high level of art and professionalism.

Mr. Gilbert H. Montague of the New York bar proposed the establishment of the Fair Practice Code, formulated last winter by business executives and legal advisers. In this code clauses are found censuring misleading advertising, unfair competitive practices, disparagement of competitors, underselling, use of "bait" offerings to customers who are refused a fair opportunity to buy, and deceptive statements accompanying cut prices. He further urged that the Federal Trade Commission immediately set up a bureau to investigate violations of this code.

These unfair practices he characterized as "evils that lie at the very heart of trade instability and demoralization.

"There are evils against which business men at their own expense have for years been maintaining institutes, associations, 'czars,' standards of conduct, codes of ethics, and trade practice conference rules.

"Over all this effort there continually hangs, however, an apprehension that perhaps these standards, codes, and rules may turn out to be mere self-denying ordinances, by which the better element in industry simply tie their hands in competing with their less ethical competitors, and deny themselves the right to fight fire with fire, and thus place themselves under a handicap as compared with their less ethical competitors, which in the present condition of business may be too great a burden to bear.

"Here is the opportunity for trade institutes and trade associations to coöperate with the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, in a program to eliminate this apprehension, and to obtain from the courts as promptly as possible stronger legal sanctions to enforce these standards, codes and rules.

Special Bureaus

"How inspiring it would be, in the present condition of business, if the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission would publicly announce that they will immediately set up in their examining and legal divisions special bureaus to give expedited attention to all violations of standards of conduct, codes of ethics and trade practice conference rules reported to these governmental bodies by any trade institute or trade association, whenever these standards, codes and rules are so framed as to paraphrase the existing law!

"This announcement alone would promptly lessen the number of these violations, and would immediately give to trade institutes and trade associations the stimulus they need to police effectively all branches of their industries, and to comb out and report to the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission violations that have continued in spite of repeated warnings.

"The Supreme Court in recent years has been building into its expanding interpretation of the anti-trust laws a great deal more of the business men's philosophy, as to what the law should be on the subjects dealt with in these standards, codes and rules, than business men as yet realize, or have ever given the Supreme Court credit for.

"From the violations reported by trade institutes and trade associations the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission would have an abundance of examples from which to select the best test cases that they may prosecute through to the Supreme Court, so as to obtain from the Supreme Court expanding interpretations of the law to strengthen the legal sanctions supporting these standards, codes and rules.

"Merely the public announcement by the Federal Trade Commission that a bureau for investigation of code violations had actually been established would tend to lessen the number of violations that would ever have to be examined by this bureau.

"Here is a program that would build up public confidence in everything that it touches. It would develop nation-wide support for the Federal Trade Commission in an activity of the utmost practical usefulness.

'It would quicken consumer demand by the assurance that now selling representations and advertising announcements must pass the scrutiny of organized industry and of the National Government. It would attack depression at its center."

Mr. Charles Coolidge Parlin, manager of the division of commercial research of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, spoke on "surveying pantries" and provided statistics of interest to women shoppers gathered in the widespread research conducted by his company. The survey showed that the women of the nation were doing a good job in feeding the nation and were buying intelligently, he said. In lines where strong national advertising has been done the advertised brands of goods dominated the supplies on the pantry shelf, he said.

"NEVASPRED"

Takes care of the two most difficult points of the figure—hips and diaphragm—also corrects hollow back. *Booklet on request.* On sale only at Salon of

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On the 'Isle of Paradise'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scene From the Film of Life on Bali, Which Is in Its Second Week at the Fine Arts Theater.

NEW HOME PLANNED FOR CURRY SCHOOL

When the Curry School of Expression opens its fifty-fourth year of service, Oct. 4, it will be at its new location at 251 Commonwealth Avenue. According to officials of the school, the old house on the avenue will offer much in the way of compensation for the removal from the former location in the Pierce Building.

Miss Imogen Andre, newly appointed dean, announces that the policies and aims of the school will be maintained in accordance with the practices of its founders, Dr. and Mrs. Curry. Classes in rhythm and dancing, platform art, interpretation of literature, diction and phonetics will continue under the direction of the instructors long associated with the school, the officials announced.

FEARLESS FOREIGN POLICY ADVOCATED

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19 (AP)—A joint resolution demanding a fearless foreign policy and proposing an economic conference of world representatives to meet on American soil to seek adjustment of economic disorders, was passed at the final session of the second Newport conference yesterday.

Mr. Robert R. Doane, New York economist, who recently completed a survey for President Hoover, told the conference the United States still was the "hope of the world." The United States, he said, had bank deposits equal to more than half that of the world combined, and "wealth equal to the rest of the world. If we can direct our basic knowledge we can make our way out of this depression."

Theaters

"The Squeaker"

Copley Theater—"The Squeaker," a comedy drama by Edgar Wallace. Beginning Sept. 17, 1932. First time in Boston.

The actor, rather than the play, was the thing at the Copley on Saturday evening. The audience made it clear that its chief concern was not with a new Wallace mystery, but with the return of Mr. E. E. Clive to Boston boards. The applause—which was obviously spontaneous—stopped the show for several minutes on his entrance, and when Mr. Edward Emery, in the harsh tones of a night editor addressing a reporter, barked, "So you've come back, eh?" dramatic operations had to be suspended again.

It was Mr. Clive's night, and he made the most of it, bringing all his familiar qualities to the delineation of a London reporter who possessed that faculty, so common among reporters in fiction and on the stage, of always being on hand when something was about to happen. When the tale had been told, the listeners persisted in applause until Mr. Clive was obliged to say a few words of thanks. He also announced a series of free matinées at the Copley for the unemployed.

The play was not so negligible as you may have begun to gather. It is a characteristic Wallace opus, with the virtues of action and suspense, and the vices of imperfect construction and pedestrian passages. The author hardly plays fair when he conceals the identity of two characters from the audience by making another character, who knows them all the time, pretend that he doesn't. There are unjustifiably misleading clues, too, and some of the humor is too obvious even for a mystery play. But as a whole the piece holds the interest and is good entertainment. No doubt it will move at a more effective tempo after the first night tentativeness has been overcome.

L. A. S.

Small and quiet, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone. Single from $2, Double from $3.

COLLINGWOOD
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK

New England Governors Visit Springfield Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19—Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts and members of his council were hosts to Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont, Gov. Wilbur C. Cross of Connecticut, Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, Gov.-elect Louis J. Brann of Maine and other officials today at a luncheon in the Massachusetts Building, on the Eastern States Fair grounds. Manufacturers, bankers and other prominent business men also attended.

Exhibits at the fair this year are large and well diversified and about $75,000 is being given in premiums. More than 1000 head of cattle are on view. Resources of the section are depicted in the state buildings and there is a large exhibit by the United States Department of Agriculture, with educational features built around a copy of the Mount Vernon homestead. Among the new features is an onion show, arranged according to classes.

Boys and girls clubs are making a strong showing this year. From Maine comes a special party of 130 boys and girls. Two large buildings have been set aside for the juvenile exhibits. Massachusetts 4-H clubs are competing for special prizes offered for the best dairy calves, poultry, and so on.

A national quilt contest is a new feature of the home department. First prizes were won by Mrs. Georgia Lewis of Fedora, S. D., in the antique division and Mrs. D. T. Larimore of New York City, in the modern division. Each of these received $50 and a silver trophy. More than 600 entries were received.

SALVATION ARMY PLANS FUND DRIVE

Plans for the Greater Boston appeal of the Salvation Army for $150,000 to maintain its 24 departments and institutions, were announced today by Mr. Phillip R. Allen, chairman of the advisory board, and Mrs. George H. Fearing, head of the women's advisory committee. Needs of the people have increased threefold, it was said, and with this increase, demands upon the limited funds of the army have also increased.

Mr. William A. Nicol, campaign secretary for the ninth consecutive year, announced that all money raised in the current appeal will be used exclusively for the activities of the Greater Boston Salvation Army.

COLOMBIA BANK CUTS RATE

BOGOTA, Sept. 19—Bank of Republic, Bogota, Colombia, has reduced its discount rate to 5 per cent from 6 per cent.

INDUSTRY URGED TO PREPARE FOR EASING SLUMPS

Training Workers to Meet Changes in Technique Shown of Value

Training of employees to fit them to survive prospective changes in industrial technique was the line of attack Mr. Harvey A. Wooster, director of the Massachusetts Commission on the Stabilization of Employment, proposes that industry should take to "meet conditions which make the constant shifting from job to job a present necessity."

Mr. Wooster's summary of Massachusetts' employment needs was made on the eve of the commisson's completion of several months of study in connection with unemployment in the state. Industry, he said, can do much more than it has done to regularize itself.

"Unemployment from technological causes has not been any greater in recent years, in proportion to population, than in any other like period for the last 100 years. Rapid technological change is not only not new, it is a minor rather than a major source of unemployment.

"The fundamental cause of unemployment is change. Change is a condition of progress and cannot be inhibited without serious consequencies. The essential problem of dealing wit hunemployment means developing techniques whereby changes may be anticipated and met.

"The waste of labor resources, expense for charitable relief of unemployed and other heavy economic and social burdens now being carried because of haphazard treatment of unemployment are great. Dealing with unemployment causes calls for intelligent effort and some money. The big issue is whether or not Massachusetts will face the facts of the long-term unemployment situation, present in all years, good as well as bad, and do something about it."

Findings of the commission as to causes of unemployment and other aspects of the whole long-time problem in Massachusetts, together with proposals as to what should be done, will be incorporated in a final report to the General Court, Dec. 1.

MOTOR FATALITIES DECREASE REPORTED

For the first year since compulsory automobile insurance went into effect in Massachusetts in 1927, records reveal a drop in motor fatalities for 10½ months of the fiscal year, as compared with the previous season. Including last week's record of 16 highway fatalities, the toll for the year to date is 541, as compared with last year's figure of 584, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported today.

High speeds were once more cautioned against by the Registrar as the result of the past week's record. Two hit-and-run drivers, one of whom was finally arrested and found to be intoxicated, were responsible for two fatalities. Other faults were cutting out of line and backing up without making sure that the way was clear, the Registrar concluded.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY OPENS FALL TERM

Boston University students, who return to their fall studies today, will find several changes not only in courses but in faculty as well. The School of Art, which is a branch of the School of Education, has been discontinued this year.

Changes in the Schools of Education and Religious Education and Social Service will enable students to study in either of these departments during the last two years although the first two years, with certain exceptions, will be spent in the Liberal Arts College. Changes in the faculty include the promotions of two associate professors at the College of Business Administration.

MOUNT HOLYOKE HOLDS REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 19—Mount Holyoke College today admits its largest freshman class since 1924. Two hundred and seventy-two freshmen and 30 advanced-standing students arrived at the college for registration and for a series of freshman week events preceding the formal opening of the ninety-sixth academic year.

Besides the 30 students admitted with advanced standing from other educational institutions in this country, there are two foreign undergraduates, one from Paris, and another from Lovetch, Bulgaria.

SALTER GETS YALE AWARD

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19 (AP)—Announcement of the donation of the "Yale Review Award" of $2000 to Sir Arthur Salter, former Director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations, will be made in the autumn issue of the publication this week, it is announced by Yale University.

Bronze Tablet Put On Home of First G.O.P. Platform

JEFFERSON, Ohio., Sept. 19 (AP)—Several thousand Ohio Republicans Saturday paid tribute to one of the most historic places of Republicanism and celebrated the official opening of their state campaign. Among 10 bronze tablets decorated was one erected at the little, one-room wooden building here in which Senator Joshua Reed Giddings, 76 years ago, drafted the first Republican national platform.

Mr. Roscoe Conkiin Simmons of Chicago, who seconded President Hoover's nomination at the Chicago convention, delivered the principal address in the afternoon. The evening speakers included former Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky and Mr. David S. Ingalls, candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Brown of Dayton, national committeewoman, sounded the call for a vigorous and victorious campaign with a plea to reëlect President Hoover.

BRAZIL MINISTER NAMED

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 19 (By U. P.)—Ventura Garcia Calderwon, head of Peru's Permanent Bureau at the League of Nations, Friday was appointed Minister to Brazil.

NEW YORK CITY

Miss Emma
Formerly of West 57th Street
has opened her *New* Hair Goods and Beauty Salon

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545 FIFTH AVE,
Entrance also at 2 East 45th Street
Murray Hill 2-3409 Suite 207

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800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.

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Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $3 to $5 per day — WEEKLY from $18.00
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BLUE *with* PEACH
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BEIGE *with* RUST
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The fine grade of wool used in its construction is responsible for the luxurious depth and the soft-springy feel beneath your fingers, responsible, too, for the truly beautiful colors . . . only fine wool can accept fine colors . . . the two-tone effects are lovely and the 4-inch satin bindings are dyed to match. . . half and half . . . just as you'd find in the most expensive blanket made.

Weight—4 pounds **Size 72 x 84 inches**

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Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

A TABLE FIT FOR A *King*

Now that so many kings have taken to traveling around all over the place, you can't be too careful about your daily menu. There's no telling when a stray king will drop in on you for dinner. So we want to remind you that your neighborhood A & P is generously stocked with all sorts of foodstuffs fit for a king.

You can count on corralling plenty of delicacies at a moment's notice in case of unexpected guests. Or, better still, you can keep your own pantry well filled with staple A & P supplies such as olives, butter, tea, jam, peanut butter, apple butter, spaghetti, et cetera. Then, when you know who's coming to dinner, you can scoot around to your neighborhood A & P, and choose your meat and fresh vegetables to fit into the general scheme of things.

We'll have them for you, and at prices that make fastidious housekeeping a pleasure, rather than a constant tussle with an uncompromising budget.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peeps at Early Days

Hattie, Who Lived in Connecticut

By KATE ARCHIBALD

THIS is the story of a girl, named Hattie, who went to school in Connecticut in the days when children used slate pencils instead of paper and lead pencils. Her real name was Harriet, although everyone called her Hattie.

Hattie's slate had a frame that was bound in red felt so that it would not sound so clattery on the desk. Her slate pencil was attached to it by a piece of string. Some children attached a small sponge for cleaning their slates, but Hattie kept her sponge in a little box in her desk.

It was a yellow pasteboard box that J. P. Coates' thread had come in. In the box with the sponge she kept a slate rag, a tiny piece of soap, and a perfumery bottle filled with water. From this bottle, which had a sprinkler top, Hattie would shake a few drops of water onto her slate, then rub it with soap until she had a fine suds.

In those days children did not go through school by grades but by readers. First came the Primer Class then the First Reader Class and on through the Sixth Reader Class. One teacher had several classes in one room so that Hattie had the same teacher, Miss Stevens, for five years.

Miss Stevens always wore a nice, white apron trimmed with crocheted lace and tied in a bow behind. Her hair was crimped and parted in the middle.

School in those days always opened with reading from the Bible and the Lord's Prayer. Miss Stevens often opened school with the reading of the twenty-fourth Psalm. Always Hattie remembered just how Miss Stevens read, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in." Then, "Who is this King of glory?" and the answer, "The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory."

Friday's Spelling Match

On Friday afternoon they usually had a spelling match in the school. Half of the scholars would stand on one side of the room and the other half on the opposite side. The children would spell the words, first on one side, then on the other. When a word was missed, and was corrected on the opposite side, then the side that corrected it could chose a good speller from his opponents. Sometimes one side would capture most of the room.

The last half of the spelling match would consist of "spelling down." When a scholar missed he took his seat, until only the best spellers remained standing. Miss Stevens gave them hard words until there would be only two spelling and then—one. Usually it was a girl named Martha Spencer who stood up longest. Hattie admired Martha very much, not only for her excellent spelling but because of her beautiful hair. Martha wore her hair in two long braids that came below her waist, where they were tied with ribbon bows.

On Sundays, Hattie went to Sabbath school and to church. She attended the First Congregational Church on the north side of the Green. The Green was a park in the center of the town. On the east side of the Green was the Second Congregational, on the south the Episcopal church and on the west the Methodist.

On Sunday morning their bells would all ring together for five minutes; then they would remain silent for five minutes; then they would ring, one at a time, for five minutes. First the happy bell of First Church, then the deep voice of Second, followed by the solemn Episcopal bell and last by the jolly Methodist. "Ding! . . . Dang! . . . Dong! . . . Deng!" they would follow each other around the Green, until anyone who was not in church on the last stroke of the Methodist bell, was late.

In summer, the doors and windows of the church were left open and those inside could hear the hot, sleepy song of a bird in a maple tree on the Green, which went "pe-e-we-e-e," over and over. That was the only sound outside except once in a while "thump!" from the horse-sheds behind the church. These were long, white-painted sheds where the teams were hitched side by side. Sometimes a horse, impatient at waiting, would kick the shed. Most of the horses stood there and dozed.

Hattie lived a little way out from the village center, but not far from the Corner Store. Mr. Ezra Davis kept the store: he was a man with gray beard and kind, blue eyes. Hattie often went to the store on errands for her mother.

Hattie's mother often sent to the store for a quart of molasses which was carried in a tin pail. When she sent for Porto Rico molasses it was for cooking; this was blackish and not so pleasant to taste. But when she sent for New Orleans molasses Hattie knew that it would be rich, yellow sirup, delicious on bread and pancakes.

The Town Mill

Hattie lived not far from the town mill. This was a most important place where farmers brought their grain to be ground into flour. Water came down from the mill pond and turned a big, wooden wheel under the mill. Belts connected this big wheel with the machinery which ground the grain. When the wheel turned, it worked the machinery just as an engine does.

The mill was a most interesting place when the wheel and the machinery all ground and rumbled and mumbled together. Hattie and the other children loved to look down into the cool, dark, mossy cavern where the old wheel slowly turned.

In those days children seldom dressed up except on Sundays and spoke of their best clothes as "Sunday best" or "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes. Hattie's "Sunday best" summer hat was a Leghorn hat with a wide, droopy brim. It was trimmed with a wreath of daisies around the crown and blue ribbon tied in a bow behind with long streamers. It was a beautiful hat.

This hat was worn with a white dress trimmed with deep Hamburg edging. The skirt of the dress stood out all around because it was worn over two starched petticoats trimmed with lace. A wide, blue silk sash was tied about the waist with a big bow in back.

With this costume, Hattie wore white silk mitts which her Aunt Abbie brought to her. Mitts were gloves with fingers that only came part of the way. A little gold locket with Hattie's baby picture in it was worn about the neck. A pretty handkerchief with a drop of perfumery in the corner, and Hattie was ready for Sabbath school.

Of course her hair was crimped. The night before Hattie went anywhere important like Sabbath school or to the Fair, her hair was braided in many braids. The hair was first wet and then braided, oh, so tight, until Hattie felt that it was hard to close her mouth. It was not so comfortable to lie on, but Hattie didn't mind for she knew how beautiful and crimpy it would be when it was combed out in the morning.

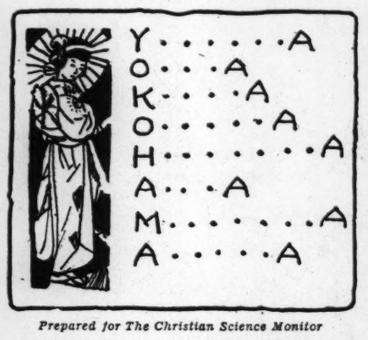
Hattie's ribbons, perfumery, laces, edgings and all such dainty and pretty things came from Miss Kittie's. The sign over the door said "Millinery & Notions" but nobody ever called it anything but "Miss Kittie's."

It was the tiniest bit of a store but what a lot of things were sold there—ruchings, handkerchiefs, spools of thread, scissors, vases, books, back combs, patterns, cotton batting, zephyr wool, crochet cotton, hosiery, babies' rattles, and lovely straw hats. There were not so many articles for men and boys except a few gifts to give them. Hattie bought a large china cup and saucer there for her father with "Father" painted on the cup in gold.

Miss Kittie herself and her sister, Miss Nettie, waited on customers. They had beautiful white hands which always made Hattie's hand seem just the opposite. When she was in Miss Kittie's shop Hattie always decided that after this she would keep her finger nails nice and clean.

Now Hattie is grown up and has a daughter named Harriet who is never, never called "Hattie." The old mill with its water wheel where she played is replaced with a swift electric mill; the horse sheds during church time are now filled with automobiles; but on a summer, Sunday morning, there is still the song in a maple tree on the village green, "Pe-e-we-e-e."

Cities of Japan



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Each Dot Is to Be Replaced With the Right Letter, So as to Spell the Names of Eight Japanese Towns or Cities. The First Letters Are Given, and the Last Letter in Each Case Is "A."

The Slippery Slide Dog

EVERY day the first pupil to report at school is Ring. That sounds like a funny name for a child, doesn't it? But you see Ring is a pretty white and brown dog. He looks like a mixture of collie and shepherd, but he isn't a pedigreed animal for he is only an Indian dog. When he was a puppy his master gave him to a little white girl for her own.

Ring feels he must live up to his station in life and get a better education, so every day he accompanies his pal to school. He lies patiently on the schoolhouse steps during lessons, unless it happens to be a nice warm day and the door has been 'eft open. Then he slips quietly in and plants himself in the aisle, behaving very well so that he will not be put outside.

When the children march out for recess, Ring is the biggest toad in the puddle. He barks and chases in all the games and has a gay time.

And he has learned to play on the slippery slide. When the children first thought of it they put a piece of crackerjack on each round of the ladder. Crackerjack being one of his special favorites, Ring followed his nose from one rung of the ladder to the next until he had eaten every single grain. This brought him to the platform and the youthful trainers pushed him down the slide. Zip, and he was on the ground again, frisking and jumping up and down. "Whew, that was fun! Wonder if I can do it again!" he barked, wagging his bushy tail.

Now Ring climbs up the ladder and swishes down the slippery incline all by himself. He likes it so much he does not even wait to sniff the ladder rungs for crackerjack.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to "Animal Arithmetic" Puzzle published last Monday:

Porcupine — Pine	— Spine	
Parrot	— Rot	— Trot
Elephant	— Ant	— Aunt
Bear	— Ear	— Year
Moose	— Moo	— Moon

FLORENCE WHITE WILLIAMS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Preparations

We're going to have a party
In the play-house, don't you see?
And so we're very busy—
Just as busy as can be.

We have to clean up all the dolls
And cook a thing or two,
The clown's sleeve needs some stitches strong
Jane thinks that she can do.

For everything must be just right
When guests arrive, you see,
Our friends will bring their dearest dolls
To be our company.

F. W. W.

The Story-Telling Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THEN the whistle blew and we began scurrying and scampering over to the "Fairy Ring" where we were to listen to stories for an hour. According to a big poster in the park, the story hour was the gift of the Chicago Public Library, and anyone was welcome to come and listen.

It was an ideal place for story telling. The "Fairy Ring" was inclosed by a large circular well of stone, wide enough for a person to sit on comfortably and low enough for small feet to reach the ground. It was shady, too, with the hot sun flickering down between the leaves of the tall trees, making little, dancing shadows on the grass and stone wall.

Some of us sat on the bench and others on the ground, close around the story-teller. Many were in bathing suits, for they had scrambled out of the swimming pool, just beyond, when the whistle blew. One little girl was so much interested in the story that she forgot to sit down, but stood up during the whole story, quiet as a mouse, her eyes as round and bright as a puppy's.

* * *

Everyone was very good and listened and didn't talk to his neighbor or even whisper, for of course, one wants to be polite in a "Fairy Ring," and not spoil the pleasure for others.

"That was a fine story," I said to a little girl on the bench beside me when the story was finished, and she agreed heartily.

"Do you come here often?" I asked.

"Every Tuesday and Friday. And big folks come here too sometimes," she added, smiling up at me.

"I don't think it's funny for grown-ups to like stories," I said. "The size of a person doesn't make any difference about such things."

"No—o, I suppose not."

"Stories are good for everyone, if they are the right kind of stories."

"They're lots of fun."

"Yes, and they're more than fun. They help us to see with our imagination."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, you never saw a pair of glass slippers, did you, or a coach made out of a pumpkin shell, or a knight with a silver shield, but you know just what they all look like, don't you?"

"Of course," she answered quickly. "And Hans Brinker, and Chicken Little and Robin Hood."

"Just so. Stories help us to sit right down in the middle of a 'Fairy Ring' and travel over the whole world and see hundreds of wonderful things all in one hour."

"Make believe," she suggested.

"Not always just that. Sometimes stories are about facts, like the story of the Indian boy, and about the pearl divers."

"She always tells us what book the story is in," my small companion said, nodding her head at the story-teller. "And she says that if we will come to the library we can read it for ourselves."

* * *

Then the story-teller began again, so we stopped talking to listen. After that the fun of the afternoon came. The children were invited to act out the last story. At first no one wanted to venture but finally one boy said he would be Mr. Vinegar and a little girl offered to be Mrs. Vinegar, and another wanted to be the cow.

After that it was easy, for everyone wanted to take part. There in the "Fairy Ring," with no dress-up things at all, they acted out the story and all had a taste of what fun it is to "see with your imagination." After it was finished they wanted to do it all over again.

Then the story hour came to an end and we all said good-by, and some of us went home while others returned to the pool or ran off to play somewhere else in the park.

During the past summer over 10,000 children, besides adults, in Chicago, have attended these story hours, held in eight of the big city parks and in smaller parks near ten of the branch libraries. They have been organized by Miss Agatha L. Shea, Director of Children's Work for the Branches of the Chicago Public Library.

Many people, who have not been able to go away this summer, have traveled all over the world on the magic carpet of the story-teller's art.

Some have become so much interested in the stories that they have gone to the public library for the first time and have drawn out books.

That is just what those who planned the story hours hoped would happen. For when people have learned to enjoy good books they have found the key that unlocks for them untold treasures and have found out one way to "have fun in a magnificent way," as one who loves children likes to put it.

C. S.

Many a Mickle

A little sound—
Only a little, a little—
The breath in a reed,
A trembling fiddle;
The trumpet's ring,
The shuddering drum:
So all the glory, bravery, hush
Of music come.

A little sound—
Only a stir and a sigh
Of each green leaf
Its fluttering neighbor by;
Oak on to oak,
The wide dark forest through—
So o'er the watery wheeling world
The night winds go.

A little sound
Only a little, a little—
The thin high drone
Of the simmering kettle,
The gathering frost,
The click of needle and thread;
Mother, the fading wall, the dream
The drowsy bed.

—From "Poems for Children," by WALTER DE LA MARE.

An Arab and His Horse

THE Bedouin Arabs live in tribes in the desert parts of Arabia. They have fine horses, noted for their swiftness, and are very fond of them, not liking to sell or part with them.

A tribesman named Naber once had a very beautiful horse which a man named Daher, belonging to another tribe, desired to own. Though he offered all his camels, and his other goods for it, the owner refused to part with it at any price; so Daher determined he would get it by a trick. He disguised himself as a lame beggar, staining his face with the juice of an herb, donning ragged garments, and bandaging one of his legs. Then he lay in wait for Naber to pass by a certain spot.

When Daher saw Naber coming he cried out in a weak voice, saying he had been unable to stir for three days, and was dying for want of food. "Help me, and heaven will reward you," he added.

The Bedouin kindly offered to carry him home on his horse; but the rogue protested he was not strong enough to rise. So Naber dismounted and lifted the man onto the back of his horse. No sooner had he done so than Daher spurred the horse into a gallop, shouting who he was, and boasting that now the horse was his.

Naber called to him to stop and listen to what he had to say to him. As Naber was armed with a spear, and Daher feared he might hurl it at him, he halted. Naber told him that if it was Allah's will that he have the horse, he wished him joy, but advised him never to tell anyone how he had obtained it, for then other men, knowing of the trick, might pass by one who was really in distress, fearing to help him, thus preventing acts of charity. This so impressed and shamed Daher, as he thought about it, that he sprang from the horse, led it to its owner, and invited him to spend a few days with him at his own tent. So it came about that they became fast friends.

Although not a Christian, Naber's conduct was according to the teaching of Christianity, for the Saviour told his disciples to return good for evil, which was what Naber did. Thus he not only got his horse back, but softened Daher's heart and changed an enemy into a friend.

Sammie, A Young Blue Jay

SAMMIE is a tame young Blue Jay who lives somewhere in the southern part of Connecticut. I met him when he was about two months old. It was interesting to see what two months of kindness had done for a little bird that had been mistreated by some thoughtless boys.

Roger is the name of a boy who loves birds and all other wild creatures. One day he came upon some boys who were stoning a baby Blue Jay that had fallen out of the nest. He tenderly picked up the little bird and took him home, and cared for him, and named him Sammie.

Sammie knew right away that Roger was his friend. In a little while he was able to hop about, and then to fly. At first Sammie was fed only hard-cooked eggs, which he liked very much. Now he eats many other things, among them berries, and insects, which he can catch for himself.

Sammie is free to go in or out of the house, as he likes. Every evening he chooses a tree near the house in which to sleep, and Roger always makes sure which tree Sammie is in, before he is willing to go to bed.

Sammie sometimes calls on two of the neighbors who live near by. The first time he called on one of these neighbors, he gave him a big surprise. The man heard a whir of wings, and the next thing he new a blue jay was perched on his knee, looking up at him. After this pleasant introduction Sammie and his new friend went to pick berries. When Sammie had eaten as many as he wanted, he began to stuff berries into the cracks in the stone wall that was at the edge of the garden where the berries grow.

One morning a member of this family was sitting in a hammock on the veranda eating a breakfast of cereal and berries. A whir of wings again announced Sammie and he dropped with a soft "plop" to the floor of the veranda. He was quite willing to sit on the railing and be fed berries. When he had had enough he began to look at all the bright things in sight.

Sammie is now a busy, happy little bird, and he is sure that everyone is his friend.

Mail Bag

Etna, California

Dear Editor:

When I was reading the Mail Bag this morning I saw a letter from a girl in Ohio telling about the different places in her State. Akron was one of them. We have seen the dirigible Akron as it came to Sunnyvale. The Macon in going to have her home at Sunnyvale.

My real home is in Los Altos, California, but I am spending my vacation near Etna. Sunnyvale and Los Altos are both in Santa Clara County.

I am 10 years old and interested in swimming and horseback riding. Here on the ranch there is a swimming hole. It is in French Creek. We have a raft, but it is only big enough for one to get on at a time. I should like to have letters from foreign countries. I would like also to have letters from the United States.

Olive C.

Glenburnie-on-Lake George, New York

Dear Editor:

My tenth birthday present was a trip to Boston. While I was there I went through the Publishing House and was given a picture of Snubs. I also went to a service at The Mother Church.

I like to read about Snubs and Waddles in the Monitor. I like the animal paper dolls, too, and I wish that they would come more often.

In the winter I live in Palm Beach, Florida, and in the summer at Glenburnie-on-Lake George, New York. I should like to hear from children anywhere.

Margaret E. W.

[We should be glad to hear from other little readers who enjoyed the animal paper dolls. —Ed.]

Satanta, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I have never before written to the Mail Bag. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade.

My brother and I have a dog called Snubs. We called him that when he was very small. He looked very much like the Snubs in the Monitor then, but he doesn't look at all like him now.

We do not have a Christian Science Sunday School in Satanta but Mother and I study together.

I should like to write to chidren anywhere in the world who can write in English, and I promise to answer all letters.

Ruth S.

La Crosse, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

We live in La Crosse, on the banks of the Mississippi River. I am 10 years old and in the 5A grade. I enjoy reading the Children's Page and liked the serial "Molly Holden's Vacation" very much. Will you please have more serials like it? I should like to correspond with girls of my age. I am interested in reading, music, and postcards.

Phyllis A.

[We hope to hear more of Molly Holden, Phyllis—and to have some more serials, too. —Ed.]

Jamaica, British West Indies

Dear Editor:

Our home is at Roaring River, but we are staying up at Phoenix Park now, and we have a lovely garden up here.

We have a dog named Susan; she has 7 puppies. And a cat named Mr. Wop.

I have a little sister named Dawn and she is 5 years old. My governess reads the Monitor to us.

I am 9 years old, and I should like to hear from somebody my age. I am just beginning a stamp collection.

Heather M. C.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
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THE HOME FORUM

Some Early American Verse

THERE was published at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1793, a work entitled, "American Poems, Selected and Original." It is a small octavo volume (more were projected, but only one was printed) by Collier and Buel. The ink is faded, the paper shriveled, the poems themselves none of the most remarkable, but it is a document in the history of American literature. The political tone and the literary methods are most striking, for undoubtedly they were those of a great part of the new nation. For example, Mr. George Richards of Boston writes in an "Elegiac Ode, Sacred to the Memory of General Greene,"

"Sagacious, cool, amid the storm serene;
Heroes rever'd, applauding States approv'd;
And Albion trembled at the name of Greene."

Nathaniel Greene was a stout patriot, but I doubt very much whether Albion trembled at his name. Sometimes, maybe, her soldiers were vexed by the troublesome opponent who bore it, but otherwise Britain took things calmly so far as Greene was concerned.

As George Warrington and Lord Castlewood wisely agreed, there should be no quarreling about relatives; so let us leave this minor matter and see how these "Poems" display an attitude of some interest today.

In this "Elegiac Ode," as in some much better verse of that time and place, we see how correct Barrett Wendell was in saying that Colonial literature in the eighteenth century, up to the war and during it, was largely formed on models already going or gone out in England. The serene trust with which American writers of verse adopted the heroic style, is proof enough of this. In prose, the situation was somewhat different. There was, of course, Benjamin Franklin, but he was a genius and had no traffic with verse writing, while the verse writers were simply clever men of education and sometimes not that. It is the utterance of a pious political wish, when a writer speaks of Albion trembling at the name of Greene. Behold, too, some lines in "An Intended Inscription, Written for the Monument on Beacon Hill, in Boston," by James Allen. Mr. Allen, more in sorrow than in anger, thus addresses the contingent stranger:

"Or, if an alien from our fair domains,
The blood of Britain, hapless taint your veins."

Leaving the Briton in the slough of despond, Mr. Allen proceeds to address his fellow countrymen when his tone, to use the locution of the period, becomes sensibly mollified. With evident relief he sings:

"But if, American! your lineage springs
From Sires, who scorn the pedigree of kings,
A Georgian born you breathe the tepid air,
Or on the breezy banks of Delaware,
Or hardy Hampshire claim your haughty birth," . . .

The alliterative aspirates of this last line are vastly impressive.

Looking at this a little deeper, we see something more than youthful exultation or the pride of the amateur verse maker. Rather it denotes the sense of that new-found national strength, which men so cherished. On its literary side it shows a docile adherence to models that had been in use since Dryden's day—the tone and style are the echo of the "Great Anna" model of seventy years before in Britain. Our forefathers read a good deal of this kind of verse and, curiously enough, as America touched the faint dawnings of modernity, this trait grew more marked in it. As Barrett Wendell says: "In the American perspective of the eighteenth century, Eastern Massachusetts does not loom so large in the foreground as Massachusetts tradition would have us believe."

In this same "American Poems" are some good bits that warn us not to be too superior, for here and there one sees excellent things. For example, Colonel David Humphreys' lines are good—

"But there the voice of mirth resounds no more,
A silent sadness through the streets prevails,
The distant main alone is heard to roar,
And hollow chimnies hum with sullen gales."

This is a very good picture indeed and the primness of the meter in nowise lessens the effect.

When we look at John Trumbull or Timothy Dwight, David Humphreys or Joel Barlow, we are conscious of an impulse common to them all. Each wanted to say something and its essence was worth saying; each thought he knew how to do it, and was right up to a certain point; but none had swung clear of literary methods already going out of fashion in Great Britain. On the college-bred American of about the time of the Revolution, the heroic elegant still laid a strong hand. With those not college bred and using prose, the case was often different, as seen in John Woolman and Benjamin Franklin. Pope, the classics and "The Muses" had become a shibboleth with the Colonial college-bred verse makers, of whom Harvard and Yale produced a genteel sufficiency.

Never mind if it were less full of color, less gorgeous, less graceful than the British, the literature of America had to do its own growing. One sees unfolding a purely literary impulse that embraced more than politics, though New England would have to wait for Hawthorne and Lowell. Yet New England was a commonwealth swaddled in the constitutional and literary achievements of the English Reformation. Literary traditions brought from the mother country were long nourished in the learning and severe habits of thinking of many of the New England theocracy. These traditions could not be kept within narrow and unnatural limits, but spread and burgeoned at length into literary activity. Some of the ministers studied enormously, and taught the laymen who, in turn, became busy writing tractates. After a while, the newspaper came into being. Above all, and from the beginning of the New England states or settlements, men's attention was constantly drawn to the contrast between what Colonists think and what the parent government thinks. The development was foreordained.

With the extension of commerce and the increase in ease of living in New England, the literary soil became more fertilized. As the theocratic system loosened its hold, men felt freer to enjoy and to express enjoyment, though for many years that expression was most restrained. The New Englanders were born with a literature, that of England, but it was suspended while certain developments were taking place. If you observe how it gradually pushed out here and there, you will understand the America of the eighteenth century much better.

There was bombast and there was puffing of a kind by no means unfamiliar today. In 1744 there appeared "A Collection of Poems by Several Hands," those "several hands," unwitherable by age, not staled by custom. Thus they wrote of Master Byles' verse:

"Charming poet whose distinguished lays
Excite our wonder and surmount our praise."

This is redolent of the Augustan mode, but the next lines are finer still:

"Harvard's honour and New England's hope,
Bids fair to rise and sing and rival Pope."

There is nothing old-fashioned save the meter about this impulsive tribute. Byles wrote good sermons, following Jeremy Taylor; but, when he went to Pope for his verse, the result deserved what "the hands" gave it in praise. Later, as tension between the two continents increased, American verse grew more bombastic. Even John Trumbull, a level-headed man, could write exquisitely,

"Whose floods fair York and proud Albania lave,"

and in the same "Elegy" gives so final and devastating an account of Britain that one is surprised to know it still exists in 1932. Hark to the Connecticut bard:

"And where is Britain?—In the skirt of day,
When stormy Neptune rolls his utmost tide,
When suns oblique diffuse a feeble ray,
And lonely waves the fated coasts divide."

This is a sharp contrast to "The Cornish Riviera"; but worse is to come, for now the poet asks,

"Seest thou yon Isle, whose desert landscape yields
The mournful traces of the fame she bore;
Where matted thorns oppress the cultured fields,
And piles of ruins choak the dreary shore?"

The "Elegy" in which all this occurs has seventy-seven stanzas, of four lines each. Somebody must have read it, probably a good many did. We could not do so now; but we shall quite lose the judgment-forming point of view, if we fail to see how many factors go to make a national literature and how those factors were at work in America during the centuries between the landing of the Pilgrims and the Declaration of Independence.

J. H. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the Newark Museum, Newark, New Jersey, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Omnibuses": From a Painting by Albert André

LITTLE wonder, indeed, among a people so rapidly becoming air conscious, that skyscrapers and airplanes have left their imprint upon paintings. Today there appear upon the walls of many exhibitions scenes which the artists have viewed, as it were, from the skies. In fact, one artist had a showing composed entirely of these picture-impressions from the air. And Albert André was actually one of the first to look down upon his subject, for "The Omnibuses" was painted in 1920.

The locale of this picture happens to be Place Pigalle, and admirably it suggests the atmosphere of a Parisian winter. The frequent mist falls over the pinkish gray of the wet pavements, upon the white tops of the omnibuses, down the dark trunks of the bare trees. The kiosque, present on so many street corners of Paris, adds a bit of color with its green walls and roof, and its bright square patches of suspended newspapers and magazines. Except for the dull blues, greens and browns of the awnings and the red and yellow of the taxis, the scene is in neutral tones and yet full of activity: the plunging movements of the vehicles, the dartings here and there over the pavement of the busy pedestrians.

M. Albert André was born in Lyons, France. At the age of 22 he began his career as an artist and so rapid was his progress that, two years later, he received flattering attention when he exhibited two large decorative panels in the Salon des Indépendents, Paris. In America he is well thought of, being represented in several important galleries.

A Memory of Hans Andersen

The "little Shoemaker's Son" was, of course, none other than Hans Andersen. This title and the circumstances in which it has become known furnish another instance of the apparently inexhaustible store of personalia about this famous Danish author. In spite of the countless publications about Hans Andersen which have appeared, fresh volumes are constantly being added.

The source of the description, in this case, is a letter which has recently been unearthed, dated Copenhagen, 3 October, 1822, written to her sister by Eline Bredsdorff, daughter of Dean Bredsdorff of Vester Skjerringe in Fuhnen, during a visit to Jonas Collins, Andersen's benefactor. Collins' wife was an aunt of the young girl, who was at that time just seventeen years old, the same age as Hans. In her letter Eline Bredsdorff tells her sister of the good time she is having in Copenhagen, of the gay parties and evenings at the Royal Theater.

"By the way," she continues, "ask Ottilie whether she can remember the little shoemaker's son from Odense who used to play-act for them; he is now here in Copenhagen and writes tragedies and stories which he comes occasionally and reads aloud to us; there are a few pretty fragments but generally it is awful nonsense. He is coming again tomorrow to read aloud and I am quite looking forward to it if I can only refrain from laughing, but this is almost an impossibility, so ridiculously does he behave."

One cannot help wondering that Hans Andersen, awkward lad as he was, and coming from the humblest and poorest of homes, had the assurance to face a hypercritical and cultured gathering in one of the most aristocratic Copenhagen houses, and read to the company his early efforts which this young girl described so roundly as "nonsense."

Beau Brummel Blackbird

(American)

Upon the lawn the blackbird stalks
About the fountain's gleaming spray;
In satin coat he gravely walks,
Scorning the rout of thrush and jay.
Sober his garb, and as he talks
We hear no single lyric note—
But his cravat! Behold the hues—
Greens, purples, iridescent blues—
Strange contrast to the somber coat
But worn in such a proper way—
So hail to him who greets the day
With half a rainbow round his throat!

KENNETH W. PORTER.

"My Boy Billy"

One would not expect the art of conversation to be highly developed in such a country as Andorra. It is no unknown thing for a man to pass several weeks without speaking to one of his fellows. The population is so scattered, and the work to gain a living is so hard that there is little time to be wasted in talking. Obviously, too, the subjects for conversation are very limited. It is very seldom that one finds a race of talkative mountain-dwellers. So the Andorrans are contemptuously classed as "reticent," "taciturn"—as if this character were a fault. It is not always those who talk most who have the most to say. . . .

It is my experience—and by no means mine alone—that the Andorran will talk, and talk freely, if you will take the trouble to gain his confidence. A smile comes to his lips far more readily than a scowl. Talk to him about things he understands, and talk to him in his own language, then you will not find that the conversation languishes.

One night I heard voices singing in an obscure corner of an Andorran village. Guided by the sound, I found a dozen or fifteen young men and girls, seated on rough stools in the ground or stable floor of a house. I joined the group as unostentatiously as possible. Remember that this was really rude—I could not have complained had I received a cold reception; but they were merely polite, in that casual way which one soon learns to associate with Catalonia. I explained that I was very interested in folk-songs—would they oblige me by continuing? They consented without enthusiasm, and a young man struck up a song. But the fire had gone from the singing; the harmony was disturbed. Several members of the group eyed me furtively—foreigners are rare in Andorra. I started humming the tune with them; this seemed to reassure the more bashful of the singers. After the song was finished, I asked a few questions as to its meaning, for the Catalan was archaic and idiomatic. Two of the young men strained the bounds of their vocabulary in rendering the song into terms which I could understand. At my request they commenced to sing another song. Again I joined in the tune; it was a very simple one, and soon I was singing heartily. The singing was regaining its old life—evidently I was being accepted as one of themselves. Then I played my trump card. Would they care to hear an English folk-song? I asked. Assent came from every side. Still seated on my stool, I sang "My Boy Billy" from beginning to end. I have never had a more interested audience. Would I sing it again? Certainly, and perhaps they would care to sing the tune with me. And so they did. In Andorra all the folk airs are passed on from generation to generation by oral methods, so that I was not surprised to find that they picked up the tune without hesitation. At their request we sang it time after time; the absence of words meant nothing to them. Then they must needs teach me some of their own folk-songs, which was exactly what I wanted. And I had to sing many more English songs. I sang "Oh, no, John," "Dashing away with the Smoothing Iron," and even "On Ilkla Moor 'bart 'at." They enjoyed them, but "My Boy Billy" remained the favourite, and we sang it again even after someone had remarked that it was one o'clock. And so we parted—with many thanks on my part, and invitations to return on theirs.

As I was shaving next morning, I saw a young muleteer setting out from the village. He timed his whistling so that the mule's feet beat time to the tune of "My Boy Billy." I should not be at all surprised if some local laureate does not fit some words to the air, and thus lay the foundations of a pretty problem for a future Cecil Sharp who may visit Andorra about two centuries hence. — BERNARD NEWMAN, in "Round About Andorra."

Tapestries

The tapestry of summer
Is suddenly gay with fall,
Woven on yellow warp threads
To the tune of a brown thrush call.
Crimson and gold and umber—
Hilltop and vale and plain—
Beauty beyond expressing,
Autumn again.

HELEN MARING.

Ima és Munka

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL egyik ujabb keletü száma a British Weekly-ből a következőket idézte: Valaki, aki az „Isten, segits engem!" egyszerü kifejezésével szókott imádkozni, bevallotta, hogy néha „semmit sem várva el semmit sem kapott."

Érdemes ezen szokatlan nyilatkozatot jól megfontolni, mert többféle jelentősége van. Mindenki, aki imádkozik, szeretné ha imádsága beteljesülne; de nem esik-e meg sokszor még az őszinte vallásos émberrel is, hogy semmit sem várva el semmit sem kap? Hogy lehetne ez másképen ha megengedjük hogy imánk gépiessé és felületessé váljon? Nem várhatjuk el hogy az ilyen imádság a kérelmező számára bármit is el tudjon érni. Valóban, a Legfelsőbb Lény ilyen módon való megközelitése oly elmei magatartásra mutat, amely jó eredmények elérését meggátolná, „mert a ki Isten elé járul, hinnie kell, hogy ő létezik és megjutalmazza azokat, a kik őt (buzgón) keresik." A King James angol biblia fordításból vett „buzgó" szó mutatja az igazi imádság karakterét.

Továbbá nem igaz-e az hogy némelyek akkor kérnek segitséget mikor elmei és testi lethargiában vannak? Az ilyen esetben elsősorban arra van szükség, hogy felismerjük mire van tényleg szükségük és hogy el legyenek telve a törekedés azon szellemével, amely nemcsak keres, hanem küzd is. Ha egy másik esetben a segély kérése passziv magatartással van kapcsolatban, az azon hiedelemre mutat, mely szerint Isten hivásunknak felelve jön és leereszkedik arra hogy azon segitsen, ami esetleg téves emberi terveknél nem egyébb,—ez pedig az imádságról való olyan fogalom, amely kijavításra szorúl. Valóságban mindenkinek megbecsülhetetlen előjoga van arra, hogy törekedjék az isteni tervet megérteni és magát az isteni akarattal összhangzatba hozni, mert ez által ki fogja leghőbb óhajait elégithetni.

Azok akik a Krisztusi Tudományban (Christian Science) úgy tanúltak meg imádkozni ahogy Jézus imádkozott, tudják hogy szükségtelen Istennek információt adni, vagy jótéteményekért könyörögni, mert ő mindentudó és úgyis „bőségesen megad nekünk mindent a mi táplálatásunkra." Jézus világosan megmagyarázta ezt a pontot tanítványainak mikor azon egyszerü imára tanitotta meg őket, melyet Máté Evangyéliumának hatodik fejezetében találhatunk, s melyet az Ur Imája, vagy „Miatyánk" nevén ismerünk.

Annak megszerzéséért amit tényleg és komolyan óhajtunk, kivétel nélkül küzdeni szoktunk. „Ha kérelmeink őszintek, dolgozunk azért amit kérünk," irja Mary Baker Eddy a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 13-ik oldalán; „és a te Atyád, a ki titkon néz, megfizet néked nyilván." Siker vár azokra, akik, nagy méretü és fontosságu feladatokkal állva szemben, imádkoznak a szükséges képességért és erőért, és ez után félelem nélkül, az öntudatukban létező minden képességükkel és erejükkel kezdenek be feladataikba. Igy találják majd, hogy tehetségeik növekedni és a nehézségek kisebbedni fognak.

Mindég egyformák azok a pontok, melyeket kezdetben kell megállapitani: Lehető legelőnyösebben használjuk imádkozó képességünket? Vagy talán tendenciánk van arra hogy az önsajnálat zsibbadtságába, vagy az úgynevezett sorstól való függés érzésébe süllyedjünk? Mikor Mózes, aki az izraelitákat Egyiptomból való menekülésük alatt vezette, a Vörös tengerhez való közeledésükkor azt parancsolta a népnek, hogy „megálljatok! és nézzétek az Ur szabaditását," hallotta az Isten szavát, ami ezt mondotta: „Mit kiáltasz hozzám? Szólj Izráel fiainak, hogy induljanak el." Isten nem vezethette őket amig ők táborban maradtak; az ő kötelességük volt hogy menjenek előre, hogy kezdjék meg útjukat, abban bizva, hogy az isteni hatalom, melyért Mózes imádkozott, éreztetni fogja magát: és a válasz a Vörös tenger ketté választása volt.

Jeruzsálem falai ujraépitésének lelkesitő történetében, melynek minden egyes szava megdorgálva utasitja vissza azt a fásultságot, amely néha az emberi gondolkozás kormányzását igényeli, Nehémiás ezt mondja: „De mi imádkozánk a mi Istenünkhöz, és állitánk őrséget." Csakis egy igazán magasztos hit képesithette Nehémiást ezen feladat elvállalására. Ő nemcsak imádkozni, de dolgozni is tudott. „Ki állna a tábla előtt és kérné a mathematika alapelvét arra, hogy oldja meg a feladatot?" kérdezi Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, 3-ik oldal). „A szabály már meg van állapitva, s a mi feladatunk a megoldás kidolgozása."

Hogy szavakat tettekkel kell kiegésziteni, s hogy az imádságnak munka a függeléke, ennek fontosságát, úgy látszik, hangsúlyozni kell manapság, mikor oly sok a zavaros gondolkozás, mikor oly gyakran várunk el mindent az emberi vezetőktől, mikor annyi a jelen felöli bizonytalanság és a jövő iránti kétség. Imádság, őszinte imádság, nagyon szükséges: isteni vezetést, értelmet és bátorságot kérő ima, melyekkel a nap követelményeinek eleget tehessünk. Ami evvel együtt jár—az ima válaszát—mindennapi áldásokban fogjuk találni.

Prayer and Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A RECENT issue of the *Christian Science Sentinel* quoted from the *British Weekly* to the following effect: It is related that one who had been wont to pray in the simple phrase, "Lord, help me!" confessed that at times, "expecting nothing, he received nothing."

This quaint testimony is well worth pondering, for it possesses significance in more ways than one. All who pray would like to have their prayer answered; but does it not happen many times, even to the sincerely religious, that, expecting nothing, they receive nothing? How can it be otherwise if prayer is allowed to become stereotyped and perfunctory? Such prayer cannot be expected to accomplish anything for the petitioner. Indeed, to approach the Supreme Being in such a manner discloses a mental attitude which would inhibit any good result, "for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." The word "diligently" indicates the character of true prayer.

Is it not also true that some call for help while in a state of mental and physical lethargy? The first thing needed in such a case is to become conscious of the real need, and to possess the spirit of aspiration which not only seeks but strives. Again, the request for help coupled with a passive attitude savors of the belief that God comes at one's call and stoops to advance what may be mistaken human plans—a concept of prayer which needs to be corrected. In reality, it is the inestimable privilege of each one to seek for understanding of the divine plan and to come into harmony with the divine will, for in doing this he will find his deepest desires satisfied.

Those who have learned in Christian Science to pray as Jesus prayed know that it is unnecessary to offer information to God or to plead for benefits, since He is all-knowing and already "giveth us richly all things to enjoy." Jesus made these points clear to his disciples when he taught them the simple prayer to be found in the sixth chapter of Matthew, now known as the Lord's Prayer.

What we really and earnestly desire, we invariably struggle to achieve. "If our petitions are sincere, we labor for what we ask," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 13 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures;" "and our Father, who seeth in secret, will reward us openly." Success awaits those who, when confronted with tasks of great scope and importance, pray for necessary ability and strength, and then fearlessly proceed with these tasks, putting forth all the ability and strength of which they are conscious. Thus they find their capacities enlarged and the difficulties minimized.

The points to ascertain at the outset are always the same: Is the gift of prayer being used to the best advantage? Or is there a tendency to sink into a torpor of self-pity, an inert dependence on fate, so called? When Moses, as leader of the Israelites during their exodus from Egypt, bade them "stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord," as they approached the Red Sea, the voice of the Lord came to him saying, "Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." God could not lead them on while they remained encamped; their part was to march, to begin their journey, confident that the divine power for which Moses had prayed would be manifest: and the answer came in the dividing of the Red Sea.

In his stirring account of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, every word of which rebukes the apathy sometimes claiming to control human thinking, Nehemiah relates, "We made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch." Only a truly magnificent faith enabled Nehemiah to undertake this task. He knew how to pray, and he also knew how to work. "Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem?" Mrs. Eddy asks (Science and Health, p. 3). "The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution."

The importance of words being supplemented by deeds, of work as an adjunct to prayer, seems to need emphasis at this time, when there is so much confused thinking, so much looking to human leaders, so much hesitation in the present and so much doubt of the future. Prayer, earnest prayer, is most essential: prayer for divine guidance, prayer for understanding and courage to meet the demands of the hour. Its correlative—its answer—should be found in daily blessedness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

What the Forester Said

The moon is but a candle-glow
That flickers through the gloom:
The starry space, a castle hall:
And earth, the children's room,
Where all night long the old trees stand
To watch the streams asleep:
Grandmothers guarding trundle-beds:
Good shepherds guarding sheep.

—VACHEL LINDSAY, in "Collected Poems."

Entry Into Peking

The sun was hovering just above the huge wall surrounding Peking when we approached the city of my dreams. The wall was a huge thing, which seemed to me to tower to the very heavens. . . .

Then we entered the first part of the gate called Chi Wha Men, and had at last reached Peking.

How huge that wall! Today I can still see it. It still is huge, but never again will seem as huge as in the days when I was nine years of age, and rode through Chi Wha Men on a donkey. . . .

The great ponderous gates were open because it was not yet night, though the westering sun gave promise that night would soon come. Huge nails in rows held the gates together, mute challenges to enemies who might lay siege to Peking, as they had in the past.

Then a turn to the left, and another gate, and then the streets of Peking! Peking! Peking of the Empire! No raucous voiced automobiles jeered at the populace, causing the coolies to scurry right and left to evade destruction. No rikshas yet, for the first one still had to wait for thirteen years to make its epochal journey to Peking.

My eyes were very busy, for what a place this was after the other places I had seen! And how different, after all, it was from what I had expected! I had heard so much about Peking. I expected the streets to be paved with gold, jade, or something equally precious—and they were not, but even so this first sight of Peking was thrilling.

There were great gorgeous sedan-chairs, their colors informing the world of Peking of the rank of the personage who rode inside, invisible to the eyes of the humble. Sedan-chairs borne by many coolies. There was one important chair, green like my father's, which told that an official of the first rank was passing, and this one had mounted outriders, boys who ran ahead and ordered the populace to make way. . . .

There were donkeys by the scores and hundreds, threading their patient way through the press—and press it was, for the streets of Peking were packed, and very noisy, and somewhat odorous.

Double-humped camels came through the gate, trains of them, bearing produce of many kinds, some of it perhaps from beyond the Gobi Desert, from Urga perhaps, or even beyond, and huge bearded men, looking like giants because they were so high above the passing herd, were riding in, swaying and rolling with the uneven gait of their lumbering mounts—camel trains of mysterious secrets—beside which a diminutive donkey, bearing a diminutive Manchu girl-child with a straight queue tied with a red string, were small indeed. Huge bearded men with piercing eyes which looked straight ahead, scorning to notice the rabble which flowed like a turgid stream under the feet of the camels.

And the rabble itself! Countless hundreds of them, dressed in all sorts of clothing, from velvets and silks to rags—or even nothing at all, at least above the waist. Peddlers calling their wares in a score of dialects. . . . Turmoil and bustle; people going in all directions. No traffic regulations. Just a massed crowd which seemed to sway, to seethe and swarm, like armies upon armies of tireless ants, but with less order in their toiling—apparently.—PRINCESS DER LING, in "Kowtow."

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PRICES TOPPLE IN MODERATELY QUIET MARKET

Selling of Steel Issues Checks Modest Rally in Other Stocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Late selling which centered mainly in U. S. Steel issues nipped another modest rally in railroad, farm equipment and utility stocks today.

Losses averaged around 1 to 2 points, following early advances of like proportions.

Steel common was down more than 2 and the preferred broke about 7. Losses of 1 or more points were registered by Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Case, Harvester and American Can. Sales approximated 1,300,000 shares. It was a sluggish market.

Hopeful Indications

Strength of cotton, which advanced on weather news, and firmness of wheat appeared to help the stock market. Wall Street has been paying close attention to the action of commodities.

Most market operators appeared to be weighing evidence on recent business gains and to attach major importance to the question of whether the upturn was actually exceeding seasonal scope, or was barely up to seasonal measure.

Electric power production figures have been considered as furnishing strong support for a reasonable amount of optimism. Ordinarily, production during the Labor Day week falls about 4 per cent below the preceding week. This year, however, the decline was held to about 2 per cent. This, coupled with the trend of freight movements, was taken as a hopeful indication that business was plodding gradually ahead.

Bond Movement Mixed

Prices in the bond market were somewhat mixed today with most traders and investors maintaining a "wait-and-see" policy.

Some of the low-priced railroad liens displayed mild activity at one time, and a few moved up around a point. The higher grade issues of most categories were extremely dull, generally holding their price changes to small fractions.

While steel operation reports were still a little discouraging, the financial district was holding to its hopes for an upturn later in the year. Substantial gains in carloadings were reported from some of the grain-carrying railroads, notably Santa Fe.

Among the carrier loans that moved up a notch or two were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Rilway 4s. Some of these bonds failed to retain their maximum gains.

The majority of the utilities and industrials showed irregular trend. American & Foreign Power 5s were under moderate pressure, as were U. S. Rubber 5s, Goodrich 6½s and Warner Bros. 6s. International Telephones moved uncertainly, as did issues of American Telephone and Postal Telegraph. Dodge Bros. 6s and American Smelting 5s were relatively firm.

Renewed activity in the South American loan group attracted some attention. The Argentines again advanced a point or more, while bonds of Colombia, Peru, Sao Paulo and Uruguay exhibited quiet strength. The European list was a trifle irregular.

The United States Government department held to a steady and rather quite range.

REQUESTS CHANGE IN DISCOUNT RATE PLAN

BASEL, Switz., Sept. 19 (AP)—The board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements voted today to interpose no objection to a request by the German Reichsbank for suspension of the clause in the Hague plan by which the Reichsbank discount rate was fixed at 5 per cent. This opens the way for a lower rate.

The board renewed for three months from Sept. 5 the world bank's share of the outstanding Reichsbank credit. The directors also discussed at some length problems of monetary and credit policy in connection with the forthcoming world economic conference.

EASTERN GAS & FUEL EARNINGS 77C SHARE

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1932, total income of $13,556,247 available for depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, federal taxes and dividends. After all charges the net income (exclusive of all intercompany profits) amounted to $5,-124,922.

After provision of $1,103,182 for 4½ per cent prior preference dividends and $2,472,905 for 6 per cent preferred dividends, the surplus was $1,548,835, or 77 cents per share on 1,987,676 common shares.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Sept. 19	Sept. 17
100	Am Pneu pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
5	Am Pneu 1pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
1149	Am T&T	110½	107⅝	108⅜	108⅞
105	Amoskeag	4	4	4	4
1000	Andes Pet	.12	.12	.12	..
500	Arcadian	.59	.58	.59	.58
5	Big Sanf	14	14	14	..
15	Bos El	67	67	67	66
15	B & M	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36
22	Bos Prov	130	130	130	..
50	Cop Range	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
30	E G&Fuel	8	8	8	..
44	E G&F pf	56	56	56	60
11	E G&F pr pf	61	61	61	..
60	E Mass pf	3½	3½	3½	..
50	E Mass B	3	3	3	..
87	Edison Elec	.177	174	174	..
43	First Nat S	51¼	50½	50¼	..
20	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11½	11⅝	..
10	Georgian pf	3	3	3	..
20	Isle Royale	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
40	Me Cent pf	27	26	26	..
20	Mass Util	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Math Alkali	17½	17½	17½	..
60	Nash	14¾	13¾	14¼	14⅜
12	NE Equity	10	10	10	..
121	NE Tel	100¾	100	100⅜	100
800	No Butte	.60	.60	.60	.60
5	Prov Wore	105	105	105	..
180	Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15	Rwy&Lt Sec	12	12	12	..
25	Shawmut	7	7	7	7
30	Stone Web	11	10¾	11	10½
58	Swift & Co	9½	9¾	9¾	9⅝
85	Uni Found	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
150	Uni Shoe	39¼	38	39¼	38½
25	Uni Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
150	Utah Apex	.85	.80	.85	..
46	Walth'm pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
303	War Bros	5	4½	4½	..
	BONDS				
$300	E Mass 5s	32	32	32	..

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 19	Last Sept. 17
3⅛	¼		Abitibi Pow & P	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	500	6¾	6	6⅛	6⅛
72½	32	..	Adams Express pf	10	66	66	66	..
30⅜	12	..	Adams Mills	400	17	16½	16½	17
13⅞	9½	..	Addressograph	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
16½	4¼	1.60	*Affiliated Prod	1100	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
63½	38⅛	4½	Air Reduction	2100	54½	52¾	53⅝	54
3	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	1	1	1	..
16⅜	7⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	10⅜	9⅞	10	9⅞
3⅜	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	3¼	3	3	3⅛
8	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	5¼	5½	5½	5½
8	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5½	5½	5½	..
18	5¼	..	Alleghany Steel	300	13¼	13	13	..
87¾	42½	.60	Allied Chem	6100	74	71½	71½	73⅜
15¼	4	..	Allis Chalmers	100	9½	9½	9½	10¼
20½	12	2	Amerada	700	20	19⅝	19¾	20
15⅜	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	10½	10	10	10
72½	8	..	Am Bank Note	700	14½	14	14	15½
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	73	73	73	..
73⅝	29⅜	.50	Am Can	7100	81½	48¼	48¼	50⅜
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	70	36	36	36	38
30⅜	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	23½	22¾	23	23½
15	3	..	Am & For Pow	3200	8½	7½	8	8¼
39½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	19	17¾	17¾	17
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	100	11½	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
21⅜	7⅜	2	Am Ice	1100	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝
12	2¼	..	Am International	1700	8	7¼	7½	7⅝
¾	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
15½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
3⅜	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2½	2	2	2⅛
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	1000	5½	5½	5½	5¾
13½	6½	.80	Am Metal 8%	110	23	23	23	..
33	14	..	Am News	10	25	25	25	..
17⅛	3	1	Am Power & Li	1400	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	40⅜	38½	38½	..
49¾	10	5	Am P&L A	100	31	31	31	..
11½	3¼	.60	Am Radiator	2200	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	11⅞	10½	10½	11
29¼	12¼	5	Am Safety Razor	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
3	⅝	..	Am Seating	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
⅞	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
27½	5⅞	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	2300	16¾	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛
14½	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	8⅜	8½	8½	8¾
36¾	20	2½	Am Stores	100	34½	34½	34½	..
34¼	13	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	38	37	37	37½
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	110¾	107½	108	108⅜
70	10½	7	Am Type F pf	10	26	25	25	..
34½	10	3	Am Wat W&E	2100	23½	22½	22½	22
31	11	3	Am WW&E ct	1100	22	22	22	22
97⅛	15⅜	..	Am Woolen	400	63¾	63⅛	63⅜	64½
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	31¼	30½	30½	30¾
6⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4	4	4	4
14⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2400	11½	10¾	10¾	11½
17½	5¼	2.40*	Anchor Cap	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	68	68	68	..
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	43½	43½	43½	..
2½	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1¼	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	400	1⅞	1¼	1¼	1¼
15¼	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	10¼	10	10	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2½	2	2	2½
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	7½	6⅞	6⅞	..
40	20	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	40	40	40	..
35	15½	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	30	30	30	..
94	17⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	6100	52⅜	48¾	48¾	50¼
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	68	67	68	..
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	29½	28	28	30
12	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	3400	17	16¼	16¼	16¾
37½	1	..	Atlas Tack	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	4700	52	49	49	50¼
7	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	5⅜	5	5	5¼
			—B—					
11⅞	2	..	Baldwin Loco	200	8	7⅜	7⅜	7½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1700	17½	15¾	15¾	17
41⅜	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	19¾	18	18⅜	20
55¼	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	25¾	25½	25½	25⅝
6⅞	½	..	Barker Bros	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1100	5½	5	5½	5¼
45½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	300	17½	16½	16½	17½
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
78¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	11⅜	10⅜	10⅞	11⅜
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	400	12½	12¼	12¾	12¾
24⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2300	20½	19	19	20⅜
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	41½	39⅞	39⅞	40
77¼	17⅜	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	12½	12½	12½	13½
43½	20	2	Borden	1100	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	28¾
13½	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	1200	11	10	10⅜	10
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	22	20¾	20¾	20⅞
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	59	58¾	58¾	..
89½	45	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75½	75½	75½	..
2¾	⅛	..	Budd Mfg	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
3½	1½	..	Bulova Watch	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	10	9½	10	9¼
21⅜	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	6	6	6	..
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	45	45	45	..
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1¾	½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
24½	..	..	Byers	1400	16¼	14⅞	14⅞	15½
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1000	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	2500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
7⅜	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	500	11¾	11½	11½	..
25⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	3000	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	16½
9½	2½	..	Capital Admin	100	6½	6½	6½	..
68⅝	16¾	..	Case Thresh	10000	46	41⅜	42	43⅜
70	30	7	Case Thresh pf	600	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	5000	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
12⅝	1¾	..	Celanese Corp	9500	7¾	6¾	7	6½
20¼	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	1600	18	17¼	18	18
8	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	800	4¼	4	4	4¼
15	3½	1	Cerro de Pasco	1500	8¾	8	8¼	8½
27	11½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1200	21	21	21	27
20⅜	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	11000	15	14⅜	14½	14½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	12000	23½	21⅞	22⅜	22¼
5⅜	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	8700	3¾	3½	3½	3½
15½	5½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	9500	11⅞	10¼	10⅜	10⅞
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP	1600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	9000	9¾	8¾	9	9⅛
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	5¾	5	5¾	5¼
12	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1600	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	10
16⅜	½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	8000	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	10	10	10	10¼
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	5½	5½	5½	6
24	5	1	Chrysler	20000	18½	15½	15⅝	16¼
28½	11½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1600	9	9	9	..
2½	¼	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1
8¾	3½	1	Clark Equipment	100	7	7	7	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	2000	15	14¾	14¾	15
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	600	84	84	84	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	900	7	7	7	..
47⅜	21⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1500	8¾	8½	8½	..
20⅞	4¼	1A	Columbia Gas	6000	15½	14½	14½	15
41⅛	13½	3	Columbian Carb	10000	30¾	28½	28½	29
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf 2%	50	18	18	18	..
73	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	70	70	70	70
2½	9⅜	2	Comm Cred A	2000	24½	24	24	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	21	21	21	20½
3¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	6500	10	9½	9½	9¼
5⅛	1⅜	.30	Comwith & So	8700	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
69½	27½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1000	55	55	55	56½
12	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1000	10½	10⅜	10½	10
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	600	6⅜	6¼	6¼	..
69¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	15000	57½	55½	55¼	56¼
95½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	96½	96	96½	95¼
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	300	6	6	6	6
9	4	..	Consol Oil	4600	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	700	1	⅞	⅞	1
1⅛	⅛	..	Container B	100	¾	¾	¾	..
8	1⅝	..	Cont Baking A	—	5½	5½	5½	..
3⅜	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	..
34½	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	6700	23½	22	22	23¾
26¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	8100	17¼	17	17¼	17
8	⅝	..	Cont Motors	4100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
9¼	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	11000	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅝
50⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	12000	47	45¾	46¼	47
7	1½	..	Coty	4300	5¾	5⅜	5½	5½
15⅞	7⅞	2	Crown Cork & S	4600	12¼	12	12	12
20	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	30	12½	12½	12½	..
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	30	30	30	..
21	7	6	Curtis Publishing	100	19	19	19	19
3	⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	1000	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
4¾	1½	..	Curtis-Wright A	1000	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
			—D—					
94	1	..	Davison Chem	1800	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	600	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
45½	8½	..	Del Lack & W	7300	36½	32½	34½	35¼
72	54	6	Detroit Edison	9500	89½	88¼	89½	..
15	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	600	15¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	400	17½	17	17	17½
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	8300	15½	14⅞	15¼	15½
14⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	8600	15¾	14¼	14¼	15
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	20000	38¼	35¾	35¾	36¼
105½	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	200	102½	102	102	..
98	27	5	Duquesne Lt pf	800	96½	96½	96½	96½
			—E—					
5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5	5	5	4¾
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	14000	51¾	50¼	50¾	52
2	⅛	..	Eitington Schild	2000	1⅜	1	1	1¼
33½	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	12000	18½	17⅞	18½	18⅝
2½	2	..	Elec Boat	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14	3⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15¾	2⅜	..	Elec Pow Lt	12000	10	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
64	10⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	600	32	32	32	34½
44	43½	3½	Elec Pw&L 6% pd	100	29	29	29	..
33¼	2⅝	4	*Elec Sto Battery	700	23	22½	23	23
25	4	1.60	*Engineers Pub S	100	40	40	40	..
11⅞	2	..	Erie RR	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
15⅞	25⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	10½	10	10	10¼
¼	2	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
3⅜	1⅛	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	3½	3½	3½	..
2⅞	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv A	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	16½	16½	16½	17⅜
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	13	13	13	..
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf A	600	55	55	55	..
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	300	51	51	51	..
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	1	⅞	⅞	1
2	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	200	1	1	1	1
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	1000	11	10	10½	10½
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	1000	3½	3	3	3½
26⅛	10	2	Freeport Texas	3000	24½	23¾	23¾	24⅝
			—G—					
35¾	9	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	5000	19	18¼	18⅜	19
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
19⅜	10½	2	*Gen Baking	500	15⅛	15¼	15¼	..
5	2	..	Gen Bronze	200	3½	3½	3½	..
5	¼	..	Gen Cable	200	3	3	3	..
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	3000	15½	15½	15½	..
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	10500	17⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅞
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11¾
2¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	800	32¾	29¾	29¾	28⅞
40	8¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	10	21½	21½	21½	21
25	18¼	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	23½	23½	23½	..
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	100	45⅞	45¼	45¾	45⅝
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	10100	15⅞	15	15	15⅝
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	300	4⅝	4	4⅜	4¼
28¼	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	16	16	16	..
2¼	¼	..	GeneR alty	600	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅝
16¾	8	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	500	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
34½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	8500	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17¼
3⅜	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	300	2½	2½	2½	..
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	17	17	17	..
10¼	3½	..	Glidden	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	10	74½	74½	74½	..
6	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5½	5½	5½	..
20⅝	8¼	.160	Gold Dust	1100	16¾	16⅝	16½	16½
22⅞	2¼	..	oGoodrich	6000	7½	7	7	7¼
24⅞	5½	..	Goodyear	8000	20⅜	19	19	19½
69½	14¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	500	50¼	48	48½	..
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	600	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
11⅜	3⅜	..	Granby	400	6½	6½	6½	7½
9⅝	3½	..	Grand Union	100	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	600	15	13½	14	14½
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	500	7½	7½	7½	8
1	⅜	..	Great West Sug	400	7½	7½	7½	7¾
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅜	1¾	1¾	1⅝
1	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
31	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	1400	12⅝	11½	11½	12¾
			—H—					
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1900	3½	3½	3½	3½
14	7	..	Hat	20	17	16	16	..
36	3¼	..	Hartman Corp B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
3⅛	¼	..	Hayes Body	100	2½	2½	2½	2
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	100	59	59	59	..
12¼	7¼	..	Holland Furnace	800	12	10¾	11¾	6
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3	3	3	..
38¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	1500	17	16	17	18⅜
5¾	1⅛	..	Houston Oil new	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
57⅜	42¾	4.50	Household Fin pf	600	51	50¾	50¾	..
10¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
11¾	2½	..	Hudson Motors	600	7	6½	6½	7
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	5500	17⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16½
2¼	1	..	Indian Refining	200	2	2	2	..
40	7½	2	*Indus Rayon	3500	28	26½	26

LARGE TONNAGE PROJECTS ARE NOW APPEARING

Steel Needed for New Undertakings — No Price Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The operating rate in the steel industry is 15 per cent of capacity, which may be a temporary halting point after recent rises.

In the Youngstown district there was some sharp reaction in pace last week. Operations there at the start were 21 per cent but had tapered to 15 per cent by the close of the week.

The week in steel has been featured by the appearance of some large tonnage projects. An award of 75,000 tons of structural steel was remade to the McClintic-Marshall Company, Bethlehem subsidiary, for the Golden Gate bridge, the original award having been made a year ago, but the project had been postponed because of lack of funds.

About the same tonnage of steel will be required for a new undertaking on which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has just advanced a loan. This is a water project in southern California by which 13 cities on the Pacific coast are to be fed from the Colorado River. The contract involves structural steel, drill steel, reinforcing bars, copper cable and railroad equipment, such as cars and locomotives.

Steel for Railroads

Several railroad shops have been reopened during the last few days which means a better consumption of steel in freight car and locomotive repair work. Steel purchasing on the part of the railroads is still at a low ebb.

The Norfolk & Western and Delaware & Hudson may come into the market for 5000 tons of rails.

The steel price situation is for the most part unchanged. In several items third quarter prices have been reaffirmed to apply to the fourth quarter and this will mean a rise of $2 a ton if the prices are maintained strictly since concessions were being made during the current quarter.

A month or so ago it was expected that tin plate prices would be marked down about Oct. 1, but the higher prices for pig tin and the steadiness of steel prices generally make it appear that tin plate will be left the same.

Pig iron continues active, particularly in the Middle West. In the Chicago district sales during the first half of September were equal to those for all of August. Shipments this month are almost double the month. Activity at Cleveland and St. Louis is also brisk.

Pig iron continues fairly active in the East but not to the extent that prevails in the West. An inquiry for 5,000 tons of iron for shipment into New England is reported by Buffalo producers, though the inquiry is apparently not known at New York. Pig iron prices are unchanged. The eastern Pennsylvania quotation is regarded as $13.50 a ton, furnace, while the Buffalo market is $14.

Imported foreign iron continues a threat to the domestic market. A cargo of 5,800 tons of Dutch iron arrived at Philadelphia recently, while fairly large quantities are being pressed on the market at Boston.

Steel Scrap Prices

Now that iron and steel scrap prices are higher, more waste material is coming upon the market, which threatens to check recent price advances. For instance, the Louisille & Nashville has 40,000 tons of scrap to sell on which it is taking bids. Previously this year the railroads had refused to sell their accumulated scrap because of the low prices in existence.

Tin plate operations are down to 33 per cent of capacity, which may prove to be the low point for the year.

The non-ferrous metals are generally unchanged or lower in price than a week ago. The exception is antimony, which advanced a quarter cent a pound, later losing one-eighth. Zinc sagged to 3.35 cents a pound from 3.50 cents. Silver has sold on several days at 27⅝ cents an ounce, the lowest in many weeks, closing the week at 27½ cents. Tin has sold around 24½ cents a pound, or a cent below its recent high.

Lead has been unchanged as for the past two or three weeks at 3.60c a pound, New York, and 3.45c, East St. Louis. Copper has been unchanged in the domestic market at 6¼c a pound, but early in the week sold as low as 5½c abroad, closing the week at 6c. The spectacle of declining prices sobered metal consumers with the result that business was very light.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 19	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.68⅝	$.68⅜	$.65¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.44⅜	.44½	.59⅜
Oats, 2 white	.28½	.28½	.34½
Flour	4.00	4.05	4.55
Beef, family	14.25	13.75	13.50
Pork	19.25	19.25	21.00
Lard	.0565	.0560	.0750
Cotton, Mid Up	.0505	.0780	.0625
Zinc	.0350	.0350	.0373
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.26
Steel, bil Pitt.	26.00	26.00	20.00
Copper	.06¼	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2450	.2525	.2488
Rubber	.03⅛	.03⅜	.0505
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0455
Lead	.0345	.0345	.0440
Print cloth	.03	.03⅜	.04

OHIO COAL FREIGHT RATES CUT

COLUMBUS, Sept. 19—The Ohio Utilities Commission has ordered a reduction in freight rates on coal between the Cambridge and Hocking districts, Lake ports and intermediate points. The new rates are $1.45 a ton from the Cambridge field to Cleveland and other lake points, compared with the present rate of $1.74, and $1.28 to Akron, compared with $1.51. The rate from the Hocking field to Cleveland and other lake points is $1.60, compared with $1.89, and $1.43 to Akron, compared with $1.66.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Sept. 19—The Reichsbank's condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	Sept.15,'32	Sept.7,'32
Gold	781,200	768,400
For cur reserves	144,800	157,800
Other bills of ex & ch	2,847,600	2,951,900
Advances	117,500	103,500
Circulation	3,597,400	3,688,800
Ratio	26.0%	25.1%
Bank rate	5%	5%

DETROIT EDISON FINANCING SOON

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Bond houses report Detroit Edison Company financing, to amount of $15,000,000, in the form of general and refunding 5s is likely to be offered next week. The company has $10,000,000 first and collateral trust 5s maturing Jan. 1.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	86½	86½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	26	24½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	19¼	18
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86	86
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	40	40
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	36⅝	35⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79½	78⅝
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	74½	73¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94¼	94
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106½	105⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅝	103⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102	101½
Amer T&T 5s '65	101⅜	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104¾	104¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93	93
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	40¼	40
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71¼	71
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¼	91¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80	80
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	77	77
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	66	65
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	41½	38¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	48	47¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73¼	73¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D2000	48	47½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	55	54
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅜	104½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	87	82
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	82	82
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Bing & Binc 6½s '60	17¼	17¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	72¾	72
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104⅞	104⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¼	84¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103	103
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	75¼	75¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99⅞	99⅞
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	70	70
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87¾	87⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	94¼	93¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	94¼	93⅞
Can North 4½s '35	97⅜	97¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	102½	102⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	102⅜	101⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	71¼	71
Can Pacific 4½s '60	80	79¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	91½	91
Can Pacific 5s '54	86½	86½
Carolina Clin & O 5s'38	88	88
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	25	25
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84	84
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	88	88
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	40½
Ches Corp 5s '47	61	60
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¼	94¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103	103
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51	50¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11½	10¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	31½	30
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	31	30
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	26½	25
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	70¼	70¼
Chicago & Nw rfc 5s 2037	37	37
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	31	30⅞
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	42	41
Chicago RI&P 4¼s '52 "A"	35	34½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	26¼	24¾
Childs Co 5s '43	35½	35½
Chile Copper 5s '47	43	43
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93¼	93¼
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98¼	98¼
Clev CCC&St L rfg 5s D '63	58½	58
Clev CC&St L 4½s E '77	53½	52⅝
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81	81
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	82⅞	82
Colonial Oil 6s '38	54	54
Colo Industrial 5s '34	42	42
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	83	83
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84½	84¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Aor	84	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84	84
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	100⅛	99⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	96	95⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Cuba Nor Rv 5½s '42	29½	29½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	5	5
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85¼	85¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90	90
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	47½	47¼
Den & Rio G4½s '36	48½	48½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	22	22
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	29	29
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94¼	94¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	100⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	86
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101¾	101¾
Duquesne P&L 4½s B '57	101¾	101¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	34½	32½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	51	51
Erie RR gen 5s '75	34¼	33
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	64	63½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50	50
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	65¼	65
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	53	53
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	84	84
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83¼	83
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102½	102½
Great Northern 4¼s '61	84¼	83
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	61	60½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	70	69¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	80¼	79
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¼	103⅞
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	61	61
Ill Central 4¾s '66	43	42
Ill Centra CStL&NO 4½s '63	46½	46
Illinois CStL&N&O 5s A '63	47¼	46½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49	49
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8	7¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8	7¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46½	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16	16
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59½	59
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	58¾	58¾
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	50	50
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65⅞	64½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	27½	27½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7¼	7
Int Paper 6s '55	19⅝	17⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35½	34½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41⅝	40
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36½	35¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	99⅞	99⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	63½	63½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	86½	86½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	41	41
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	75½	74½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	67¾	67¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	77	76⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6¼
Lehigh C&N 4½s '54 "A"	88	87¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	58¼	58¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85½	85
Long Dock 6s	93	93
Long Island 4s Un '49	86¾	86¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33	32¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	101
L&N 5s '41	91	91
Mahoning Coal RR Co 5s	95	95
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	21⅞	19¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85	85
Metro Water 5½s '50	69¾	69¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¾	94¾
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	4	4
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	48½	48½
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	26¾	26¾
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	72½	72½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	21¼	20
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	33⅜	32
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	33	31¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	31⅞	31⅞
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	32¾	31¼
Mo Pac 5s I. '81	33	31
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	20	19
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	6½	6½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75⅝	75⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	90	89¾
Nat Steel 5s	80½	79¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100½	100½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105	104⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	68½	68½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	30	30
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	30	30
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	74½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	80	79½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	54¾	53½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	54	53½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	59	57½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	70	70
NYC M C col 3½s '98	70	70
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23	22½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	26¾	26
NY Chi & StL 6s A' '32	39	37½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105	105
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98¼	98¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107	107
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	46	46
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53	52½
NY & Harlem RR Co 3½s	81½	81½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	98½	98½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s 46	50	50
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100	100
Norf & South 5s '41	30	30
Norf & W con 4s '98	93½	93⅜
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	92½	92¼
North Am Co 5s '61	84½	84½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	86½	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	86½	86½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	88½	88½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62½	62
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¼	100¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	100¼	100¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81¾	81½
Oti Steel 6s '41	35	35
Owens Ill Glass 5s	94	94
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	94	94
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pan Pub Ser 5s	97½	97
Paramount Public 5½s '50	25	23
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	25	23
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	27	27
Pathé Ex Inc 7s '37	71½	71½
Penn Dixie Cem 7s '37	71½	71½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	51	551
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89½	89½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	81¼	81¼
Penn Railroadcon 4s '48	81¼	81¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67⅛	65⅞
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	97½	97
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91	90¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101½	101⅜
Pere Marquette 5s '56	56	56
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	55½	55
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	72	71½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93⅜	93⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	54¾	54¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	25½	25
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63	62½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	93½	93½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33½	33
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83½	83½
Purity Baking 5s '48	68	68
Radio Keith 6s ct p pd	73½	73½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	80	80
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	64	64
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '46	24½	24½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	46	46
St Joseph Lead 5½s	92	92
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13½	13½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15	15
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	50	46½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	44⅜	44⅜
Seabd Al adp	⅝	⅝
Seabd Al 6s	5	5
Seabd A L 6s ct	4¼	4¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42	42
Shell Union 5s '47	84¼	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84	84
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	93½
Sinclair Cn A col 7s '37	97	96½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe I sf 5s '42	101	100¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101⅜
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	80	80
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80¼	80¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 kk	56½	56
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	56½	55½
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	79	79
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	81	81
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	33	32
Southern Ry con 5s '94	79	79
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	42	40
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	32	31
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil 6J 5s '46	103⅞	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96¼
Stand Oil 5s July	94⅛	94⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	16½	16½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	72	72
Texas Corp 5s '44	91¼	91¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	51	51
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	52	52
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	51	51
Third Ave 5s '37	71	71
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25¾	25¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	65¼	65¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	95	94¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85	85
Union Pacific 4½s '67	87	87
US Rubber Co 5s '47	59	58
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	34¾	34
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	38½	38
Vanadium 5s '41	50	50
Virginia Rl & Pow 5s '34	101	101
Wabash RR 2s 5s '39	47	47
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	25½	25½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	39	39
Warren Bros 6s '41	48	48
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅛	103⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	75	74½
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	60	60
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	98	98
Western Pacific 5s A '46	37	37
Western Union 5s '51	67	67
Western Union 6½s '36	86	86
Western Union 5s '60	65⅝	65½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62¼	62
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	65	66¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69½	69⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep19	Last Sep17
3½s '47	101.14	101.11	101.14	101.12
1st 4¼s '47	102.16	102.14	102.16	102.16
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.10	103.13	103.11
4th 4¼s reg	103.10	103.7	103.10	
US 3s '56	97.1	96.30	96.30	96.31
US 3½s '49	98.11	98.8	98.8	98.10
US 3¾s '43 Mar	100.25	100.21	100.21	
US 3¾s '43 June	100.25	100.22	100.23	100.21
US 3¾s '47	100.21	100.18	100.21	
US 3¾s '56	102.18	102.14	102.18	102.16
US 4s '54	104.23	104.21	104.23	104.21
US 4¼s '52	108.16	108.16	108.16	108.12

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	24½	24¼
Akershus 5s '63	63¾	63¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48½	48
Antwerp 5s '58	88¼	88¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	46½	45⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50⅝	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50½	49¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50¼	50
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50½	50
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50½	50
Australia 4½s '56	72½	72½
Australia 5s '55	78⅝	78½
Australia 5s '57	79⅝	79
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47	46½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90½	89½
Austria Hydro 6½s	39	39
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¼	91⅛
Belgium (Zing) 6s '55	98¾	98½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	101
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105¾	105½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¼	105¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	36⅞	36¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41½	41½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	49¼	49¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	44¾	44⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7⅝	7⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7⅝	7⅜
Bolivia 8s '47	7⅞	7⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16⅜
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	72⅞	72⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19½	19½
Bremen 7s '35	53	52¾
Brisbane 6s '50	74	74
Brisbane 5s '58	69	69
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28	27½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	28	28
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27⅝	27⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15⅞	15⅞
Canada (om) 4½s '36	100	98⅞
Canada (om) 4s '60	85½	85
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¾	99¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11¾	11⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8¼	8¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10¾	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9⅞	9⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10	10
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	9⅞	9¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	10¾	10¾
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	11⅝	11⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26¼	26¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39	38½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39	39
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28	27
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	22½	22½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41¾	41½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14	14
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99½	99½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83	81⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta	78¼	78¼
Dresden 7s '45	52	52
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	54	54
Finnish A 6½s '54	61⅝	61⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100⅞	100⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	115⅞	115⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122¼	122¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	54	53⅞
German 7s '49	69	69
Germn Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	50⅜	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47½	47½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47¾	47½
Germ Cen Agr Bk 7s '50	55¾	55¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38¼	37½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	49	48½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41	41
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	44¼	44¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	47⅞	47⅜
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	44½	44½
Greek 6s '68	24	24
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	72½	72
Helsingfors 6½s '60	59	59
Hungary Mun 7s '46	23½	23⅛
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	42½	41⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	79¾	79¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	95	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53	53
Jap (Im Gov) 6s '54	64⅜	63⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	24⅞	23½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	20¼	20
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ct	15	15
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	76¾	76¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	90¼	90¼
New South Wales 5s '57	76⅞	74½
New South Wales 5s '58	75	75
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	73¼	73¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	79¼	79¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	84½	84
Norway (King) 6s '44	84¾	84
Norway (King) 6s '52	82¼	82
Norwegian El 5½s '57	71½	71½
Nuremberg 6s '52	35½	35½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	63¼	62¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	51	51
Panama (Rep) 5s '53	52⅜	52⅜
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	98½	98
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	102¼
Paulista Ry 7s '42	38	38
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7¼	6¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6½	6¼
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	13¼	13¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53	51¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	9¾	9¾
Prussia 6½s '51	44	43½
Prussia 6s '52	52⅞	42¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	51	51
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50 ww	52⅞	52¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	51	51
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	40	39⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46	44¼	44¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	79	79
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	98	98
Roumania 7s '59	40⅞	40⅝
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48 ct	55	55
do 8s	105¼	105
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	52¼	52¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	23	23
Serbs Cro & Slov

Salvation Army Shows Wets Lawless Even in Legal Era

(Continued from Page 1)

broader values of the law evaded," she asserts.

On the subject of government ownership and control, Miss Booth holds that, "from the Salvation Army's point of view, it would be disastrous for the state to establish what would have to be a system of saloons throughout the country."

"The idea that the consumption of liquor would be diminished by such a distributive network of selling places appears to be contrary to all the probabilities," she says.

Although strong pressure has been brought to bear upon her to use her influence for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, experience in aiding victims of the trade in intoxicants forced her "to strike out hard and hot and fast against the liquor traffic," Miss Booth says.

Traffic Always an Outlaw

"When legalized and taxed, the liquor trade broke the law, precisely as it is breaking the law today," she continues. "On May 1, 1910, the Brewers' Journal stated editorially:

"'No matter what "laws" may be made to cripple the beverage industries of our present times, they cannot and will not be observed by those managing these industries.'

"Not only were there hundreds of thousands of wide-open saloons, but there were tens of thousands of speakeasies, blind pigs and similar resorts," Miss Booth writes. "In New York State alone, there were, in 1910, nearly 7000 illegal speakeasies. In Pittsburgh, the licensed dealers appealed to the Mayor to suppress 2000 speakeasies, but were opposed by the brewers who were not content with the trade of the saloon, but ran the speakeasies also. In Cleveland, the number of speakeasies in 1915 was 1500—these in addition to the saloons.

"Whether we have prohibition or not, we know that we shall have to fight the speakeasy. But without prohibition, we have to fight the saloon as well.

"There has been no single fact of history so impressive to mankind as the decision of this country to make an end of drink within her borders. It is a fact which is influencing the consumption of liquor everywhere and the attitude everywhere of democracy toward that consumption. It is not only for ourselves that we are fighting this battle. It is a battle to be won for all mankind.

Would Affect Multitude

"Is it realized that any alteration in the Eighteenth Amendment will affect directly or indirectly the health, the home comforts and the prosperity of every family in the country, the women and children in those families, the honorable business of the clothiers, the bootmakers, the grocers, the bakers and other retail tradesmen who provide necessities for those families? In every land, the wide world over, liquor is the deadliest rival of all that commercial enterprise which ministers to the domestic happiness of nations.

"Let us face, then, frankly and honestly what is meant by repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. A huge interest, now nonexistent, will be legalized. That interest will be supported by billions of dollars in Europe and the United States. The sole aim of this interest will be to derive profit from the sale of intoxicants to the people of this country, at whatever sacrifice of character, comfort of home, happiness of children, honor of womanhood.

"The press will be subsidized by advertisements. Legislatures will be subjected to all the well-known activities of the lobby. Anybody who supposes that the liquor trade will indulge in half measures is failing to face realities.

"The magnitude of the business to be developed is demonstrated by the very claim that the yield on taxes alone will be $1,500,000,000. If the taxation be 25 per cent of the consumption, that means a drink bill of $6,000,000,000, or $250 on the average for every home in the country, or a levy of $5 a week.

Shameful Procedure

"It is an outrage and a gross perversion of justice that an income taxpayer should seek to lessen the burden on his pocketbook by developing a source of revenue which involves the social effects accompanying such a whole-hearted liquor traffic as this proposed revenue would necessitate. The very estimates of what revenue is expected are a sufficient warning of the tremendous moral disaster which is contemplated with such complacent equanimity.

"If there is to be a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, are those who demand it prepared to accept the verdict? If the law is sustained, are they prepared to obey the law? Or is the referendum to be 'heads I win and tails you lose'? If the vote goes dry, the wets are still to be free to break the law.

"Some people are saying that they desire a modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, but without bringing back the saloon. Is this guaranteed by the liquor interests? Will they agree not to agitate for the saloon? Of course, not.

"The policy of repealing or modifying the Eighteenth Amendment means inevitably the return of the saloon triumphant into our national life.

"The idea that a provision of beer can ever be a cure for drunkenness is fantastic. Nine-tenths of the alcohol consumed in the United States before prohibition was in the form of beer.

Regulation Never Worked

"Those who advocate regulation have short memories. They do not seem to be aware that it was the failure of regulation throughout the United States that drove us into prohibition. Nor is there any country in the world where regulation has solved the liquor problem. In the United States, it was regulation which corrupted our politics, bribed our law courts and police and maintained our red-light areas."

Miss Booth quotes several newspaper reports to show that wine growers in many European countries "are organizing a campaign for the exploitation of our people, our boys and girls, students in college, and a deadly competition against every trade in food or clothing, productive, distributive, wholesale and retail, which supplies necessities, as an alternative to alcohol for the home."

Discussing the large toll of automobile casualties in Great Britain, Miss Booth said that in 1931, 6691 persons were fatally injured on the roads of that country, or 18 fatalities a day, and that the total number of persons injured was 202,119, or 571 a day.

"It is agreed by the authorities that the main cause of this tragic loss of life and limb is a regulated liquor traffic," she says.

"Let us see how the figures for Great Britain would work out for a country like the United States. The number of motor vehicles in Great Britain is, approximately, 1,500,000. In 1930, the number in the United States was 26,500,000, or more than 17 times as many.

The Rum Battlefield

"For the United States, therefore, the toll of accidents, on the British scale, would be 113,000 killed and 3,400,000 injured. The actual number of fatalities in the United States attributable to mechanical traffic along the roads was 30,000—a large figure, but only between one-third and one-fourth of the corresponding British figure, reckoned by cars on the road."

The conclusion of the Salvation Army has been, Miss Booth says, "that prohibition in the full sense of the word has been a major reason for the rapid advance of the United States to a foremost place among nations; that liquor—not prohibited—is a major reason for the retardation of a similar progress among other peoples of the world, and that if prohibition be attacked, whether by foreign nations or by certain of our own citizens, the reason is, in the main, a selfishness on the part of the individual or the financial interest involved."

The British drink bill before that country went off the gold standard, amounted to about $1,500,000,000 annually, Miss Booth says.

"Allowing for a difference of population, the corresponding figure for the United States would be $4,000,000,000, and if we take into consideration the difference of prices and spending capacity of the people on the two sides of the Atlantic, the figure would be still higher," she adds.

"The expenditure on liquor per head of population in a normal Britain is about $34 per annum and by the word population we mean not only men but women and children," Miss Booth continues. "We include also the prisoners and paupers and the old age pensioners. For a home of five persons, this expenditure works out at $170 per annum, or $3.25 per week.

Hits Where Hurts Most

"The wages of a British workingman reckoned in gold, as every economist knows, are much lower than the wages of the American. For instance, many classes of miners have been fighting for a wage which would be typical as an average at $12 a week. It is under these circumstances that liquor has been taking a toll of $3.25 for a household."

The drink bill in Great Britain in 1931 was more than three times the milk bill, more than three times the bread bill, more than five times the provision made for war veterans, 2½ times the expenditure on education, three times the pension for aged widows and orphans, twice the total expenditure on army, navy and air forces, and 2½ times the expenditure on the unemployed, Miss Booth says.

"Is that a situation that any one of us sincerely desires to see in the United States?" she asks.

Citing statistics of the United States census bureau to show that the death rate in this country had dropped from 5.9 and 5.8 per 100,000 persons in 1913 and 1916, respectively, to 3.7 in 1929 and 3.5 in 1930, Miss Booth recalls that the figures for years since prohibition came into effect show the measure of the direct saving of human life by the Eighteenth Amendment.

20,000 Saved From Drunkenness

"At the most moderate estimate there have been 20,000 persons in the United States who, if it had not been for prohibition, would have ended their earthly existence in a drunkard's grave," she says.

Discussing reports from officers and trained workers of the Salvation Army from all parts of the United States which show enormous reductions in the number of intoxicated persons among those applying for aid since prohibition, Miss Booth says:

"Our work brings us into contact with drink as an influence to be counteracted, and I suggest that our united testimony, based upon this varied experience, deserves consideration.

"Whatever view be taken of our judgment, in forming it we have not been actuated by prejudice, tradition or theological dogma. Nor are we moved by criticism, persecution or the propaganda of any organization; still less, by any influence described as 'a lobby.'

"The Salvation Army stands wholly outside politics and controversy and is well aware that its support of prohibition is not approved by many friendly newspapers and generous contributors."

SERVICE TEACHERS GROUP ORGANIZED

A group of "service teachers" who, in exchange for experience, will accept teaching positions for one year or less at greatly reduced salaries has been organized by the Boston University Placement Bureau. According to Mr. Warren E. Benson, director of the bureau, the candidates have outstanding ability.

The "service teachers" were organized as a result of a survey made by the bureau during the summer which showed that graduates with no teaching experience, or with only practical teaching, have found it difficult to secure positions because of competition and reduced school budgets. On the other hand, it was found that some schools are burdened with large classes because of budget reductions, and that many communities need teachers who will work for smaller salaries.

COOLIDGE GOES TO VOTE

PLYMOUUTH, Vt., Sept. 19—(AP) Former President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge motored today to Northampton, Mass., where they will vote in Tuesday's Massachusetts primaries. After the election they will return to the Coolidge homestead here, where they have spent most of the summer.

ROOSEVELT TRIP ASSUMES AIR OF PARTY JOY RIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

publican" clubs are being formed in this territory.

Governor Roosevelt is keenly interested in eastern editorial reaction and a long-distance call was put in to New York the day after the address on railroads to get response. Excerpts of editorial comment are also telegraphed. The railroad address seems to have carried reassurance of Governor Roosevelt's intention into quarters that before had been fearful.

Aid for Carriers

The candidate expressed sympathy for the plight of the carriers and announced categorically that if selected he would put the 'Government back of the carriers for a specified period, such help being conditioned on financial readjustment among the lines.

In five other specific proposals he recommended overhauling laws affecting railroad receiverships, regulation of competing, intelligent relaxation of the policy of enforced competition, rail consolidations when in the public interest, and finally, regulation and control of railroad "holding companies."

Tonight the Roosevelt special pushes on to Spokane, Wash. One more week and Governor Roosevelt will have tested the sentiment of the Pacific coast from Seattle and Portland down to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A critical week lies ahead—the Democratic Party meets it with complete self-confidence bordering on cock-sureness.

Roosevelt Proposes Plan for Government To Support Railroads

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 19 (AP)—A proposal that the Government announce that it would stand behind the railroads for a specified period if they would agree to accept a national transportation policy was made Saturday night by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It was one of seven suggestions the Democratic presidential nominee made for dealing with the troubles of the railroads in the course of the second major speech of his swing across the continent. He spoke before an audience in the famous Mormon tabernacle.

Governor Roosevelt said the policy should be developed "with the aid of legislative and administrative officials and representatives of all interests most deeply concerned with the welfare and service of the railroads, including investors, labor, shippers and passengers."

"I propose," he continued, "that in the application of this policy to the railroads the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, working with the Interstate Commerce Commission, share the work of planning the reorganization or readjustment for the protection of public investments and those of innocent security holders.

"And I also propose that when such plans have been worked out, the same agencies shall indicate a definite period of support to see the railroads through in the carrying out of these plans."

For Bus Regulation

The other proposals of the New York Governor were: A thorough overhauling of the federal laws "affecting railroad receiverships and indeed of all kinds of public utility receiverships," to aid in rehabilitating roads unable to withstand the present strain or that might succumb to mismanagement.

Regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of competing motor carriers; railroads to be allowed to supplement their transportation facilities with motor service where it will promote the public interest.

Relieve the Interstate Commerce Commission of requiring competition where traffic is insufficient to support competing lines; encourage the elimination of non-paying mileage.

Press to a conclusion proposed consolidations of railroads that are lawful and in the public interest; more clearly define the objects, powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission in promoting and safeguarding all the interrelated particular interests comprehended within the public interest.

Subject railroad holding companies to the regulation and control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"And it is clear to me that all the men and women who are employed on our great transportation systems are entitled to the highest possible wages that the industry can afford to pay," was the way he concluded the outline of his seventh point.

Difference in Policies

"Here is the difference in a few words between the policies of the President of the United States and policies which I propose," he continued.

"He suggests only the extension of further credits to the railroads—thus obviously increasing their fixed charges. His policy may put off the evil day for a short period but, standing alone, it makes the day of reckoning more tragic for the nation.

"My policy goes to the root of the difficulty. While I would do everything possible to avert receiverships which now threaten us, I seek to bring the balance sheets of the railroads out of the red and put them into the black.

"In other words, I want the railroads to stand on their own feet, ultimately to reduce their debts instead of increasing them and thereby save not only a great national investment, but also the safety of employment of nearly 2,000,000 American railway workers.

"In the great task of reordering the dislocated American economics we must constantly strive for three ends: efficiency of service, safety of financial structure and permanence of employment."

Favors Monetary Conference

Before beginning his discussion of the railroad question, the Democratic candidate told the crowd, gathered in the silver-producing country, that the Democratic platform favored the calling of an international monetary conference to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions. He added that he planned to speak of the money problem in a later speech.

The New York Governor said the owners of the railroads were not "as too many suppose, great railway magnates sitting in luxurious offices and clubs" but "the people throughout the country who have a savings bank account, or an insurance policy, or in some measure an ordinary checking account."

Of the more than $11,000,000,000 of railroad bonds he said were outstanding, the candidate asserted nearly $5,000,000,000 were owned by savings banks and insurance companies, $2,000,000,000 more by churches, hospitals, charitable organizations, colleges and similar institutions and the remainder in the hands of persons "whose life savings have been invested in this standard American industry."

Governor Roosevelt said he did not share the opinion of those who believed the railroad was about to disappear because he considered there was no other machine available to carry the load of freight transported by the railroads.

Clarifies Stand on Buses

One of the things which helped to unbalance the system, he said, was the construction of highway systems upon which buses and trucks operated without the necessity of investing in their upkeep.

"Also," he added, "we, the national government, allow them to operate free from many restrictions which would insure safety to the public and fair working conditions for labor. We must not give them any unfair competitive advantages over the rails."

"It is necessary that each rail service should fit into and be coordinated with other rail services and with other forms of transportation," he said, after attributing a part of the present difficulties to the unreasonable competition he asserted had existed between railroads at the same time that they were competing with buses and trucks.

Mr. Roosevelt said he approved of the policy of the Reconstruction Corporation but "I do not go along with many of the methods."

"Lending money is all right if—and only if—you put your borrower in a position so that he can pay you back," he added.

COURT OPENS TRIAL OF SENATOR DAVIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Trial of Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania on charges that he violated federal lottery laws was convened at 9:45 a. m., eastern standard time, today before District Judge Frank J. Coleman.

Senator Davis was indicted with six other persons a month ago. Last week he obtained a severance so that he might be brought to trial before the coming November election, in which he is a candidate for reëlection.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dressmaking, alterations, tailored buttonholes and pockets. A. B. C. SOPER, 6001 3rd St. N. W. Tel. Ge. 1899.

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EXPERIENCED matron, attendant or companion housekeeper, singer, available. Phone Devonshire 7322, or write Box H-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SUITS, overcoats, tailored to order, $17.50 to $32.50. J. B. SIMPSON, INC., America's Foremost Tailors, 333 Washington St., Boston. Samples shown at your home or office. Phone Hancock 0789 or Kenmore 1024. Ask for MR. KEDDIE.

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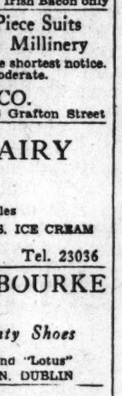
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2.
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At even and morn
Toward a city of spires
Where a prophet was born.
(Mecca)

3.
A temple-crowned rock
Reflects the proud story
Of a city whose name
Was the symbol of glory.
(Athens)

4.
This city is famed
For its promenade gay,
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Witness feasting and play.
(Berlin)

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A bank located near the Billingsgate fish market in London takes the precaution to wash its money before handing it out to patrons. Customers previously had complained that the coins reeked of fish and were adorned frequently with fish scales.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Imitate, simulate (E. W. I., who asks the difference in meaning)—"Imitate" comes to us from the Latin *imitari*, "to copy or imitate"; "simulate" is derived from the Latin *simulare*, "to feign, pretend, make like," from *similis*, "like."

A person might imitate a baboon, for example, but in so doing he would not be endeavoring to be mistaken for one. He would be merely copying the actions, manners, and characteristics of the animal, possibly for the amusement of companions.

One who simulated a baboon, on the other hand, would be trying to assume the appearance of one—to make himself like one—in the hope, perhaps, of being mistaken for one and alarming his companions.

Simply stated, then, imitation is the mere aping of manners, style, etc.; simulation involves an effort to assume the guise or appearance of something else with the purpose to deceive.

"A man of inferior caliber" (J. B.)—It may seem a minor point, but we believe that the adjectives literally and figuratively applicable to "caliber" (the diameter of the bore of a gun) are "large" and "small." Purists would call the example a case of mixed metaphor.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

During the last 10 years New York took in 1,361,868 new residents, while London acquired only 822,619?

Small-town papers in the United States represent an investment of $100,000,000?

"Dirt" was defined by Lord Palmerston as "matter in the wrong place"?

The United States has issued 18 special stamps commemorating historical events this year?

Maine is the only state holding its election for officials in September?

American hotels last year used 10,000,000 dozen eggs?

What They Say

Real Happiness

"Fundamental happiness depends more than anything else upon what may be called a friendly interest in persons and things." — *Bertrand Russel.*

Waiting

"The slowest thing to bring back is lost confidence, and yet it is only around the corner waiting with a smile."—*Herbert Witherspoon.*

Peace and Coöperation

"It is not to avoid the failures of yesterday, but to adventure into the fullness of tomorrow that youth will spend and be spent in the quest for peace."—*J. B. Matthews.*

In Lighter Vein

Always

In the course of one of his lecture trips, Mark Twain arrived at a small English town. Before dinner he went to a barber shop to get shaved.

"You are a stranger?" asked the barber.

"Yes," Mark Twain replied. "This is the first time I've been here."

"You chose a good time to come," the barber continued. "Mark Twain is going to read and lecture tonight. You'll go, I suppose?"

"Oh, I guess so."

"Have you bought your ticket?"

"Not yet."

"But everything is sold out. You'll have to stand."

"How very annoying!" Mark Twain said with a sigh. "I never saw such luck! I always have to stand when that fellow lectures."—*Sunday Companion.*

Appearances Deceiving

Dinner was being served in the London boarding house in which an American was lodged. The proprietress, bringing in a dish of soup for the American, remarked, "It looks like rain."

"Yes, it does," replied the American, "but it smells a little like soup."

Just Blurred

For the third time she said to her little son, "Run quickly and wash your hands for dinner." He looked over his hands and then returned the verdict: "Mother, they aren't really dirty—just kinda blurred."—*Montreal Star.*

Gutierrez, Madrid

"My friend Pomerce sent me to you to ask for a trifle of money."

"There must be a mistake. I know nobody called Pomerce."

"That does not matter. I can introduce you."

No Secrets

"People who live in these apartment buildings don't know anything about each other, I hear," said the man from the country.

"No," replied the flat dweller, "but you can't have cabbage for dinner without everybody else in the building finding it out."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Polite

Aunty: "And were you a very good little girl at church this morning, Sallie?"

Sallie: "Oh, yes, Auntie. A man offered me a big plate full of money, and I said 'No, thank you.'"

Prunes Again

Landlady (discussing world's troubles): "I suppose we must be prepared for anything these days."

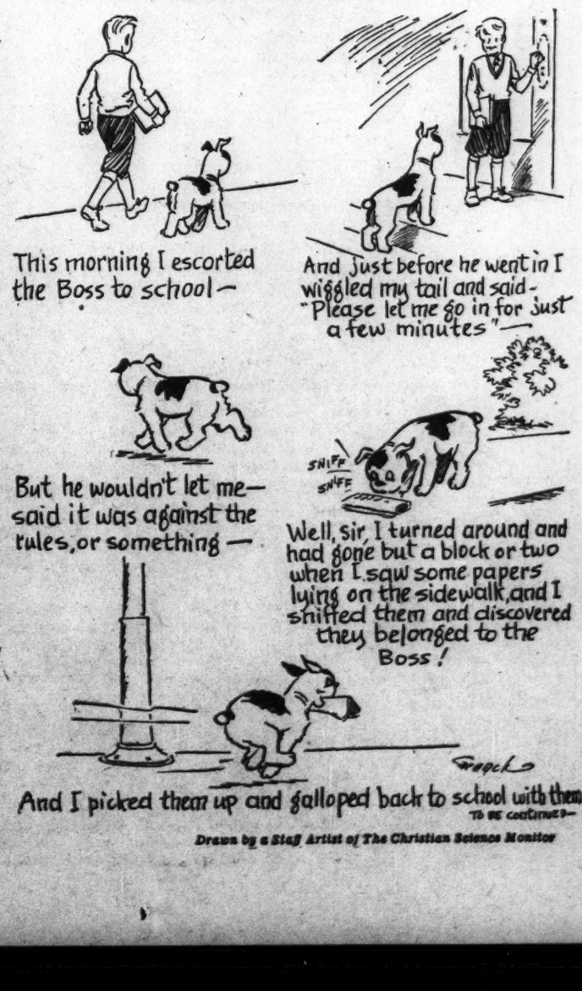
Boarder (eyeing his helping): "Yes—or at any rate, for hardly anything!"—*Humorist.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

POWER can do by gentleness that which violence fails to accomplish.

—CLAUDIANUS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I escorted the Boss to school—
And just before he went in I wiggled my tail and said—"Please let me go in for just a few minutes"—
But he wouldn't let me—said it was against the rules, or something—
Well, sir, I turned around and had gone but a block or two when I saw some papers lying on the sidewalk, and I sniffed them and discovered they belonged to the Boss!
And I picked them up and galloped back to school with them
TO BE CONTINUED—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

A WEARY young woman trudged along the crooked street of a little desert settlement. As a brilliant student at a famous eastern school of music, she had been offered a place as teacher of piano in a small college on the edge of the California desert. With barely enough money to travel tourist class, and with no money for berth or meals, she joyously accepted the offer, eager to get back to her home state and more eager to be able to help parents who seemed to be in need.

Arriving at the college, she found unbearable conditions and felt she could not ethically do that which was demanded of her. With 25 cents in her purse, she walked to the nearest town and was in desperation as she trudged the dusty street, not knowing how she could get food or shelter.

As she walked, dazed with heat and hunger, she heard a lilting voice exclaim, "Good morning!" Looking around, she saw a happy-faced woman smiling at her from the porch of the new hotel. The woman asked her if she would not like to come up and rest in the shade.

Gratefully the girl accepted, and then in an outburst told the woman she would never again make music or teach and asked for a place as chambermaid.

The understanding woman smiled at her and said, "My dear, what you need is sleep, a bath and food." Gently she led her to a cool room, and after giving her fresh clothing and food, she told her to go to bed. Awakening about 12 hours later, the girl sat amazed as the woman told her she had planned to have an orchestra come from Los Angeles for the opening of the hotel, but had decided that instead the girl should give a recital.

Protestations were not listened to, and when the opening night arrived, the girl was there in her muchmended evening gown, the woman having sewn tiny bunches of artificial flowers over the torn places in the lace flounce. The entire countryside was invited and the recital was such a success that 20 parents persuaded the girl to remain there and teach their children. In a year's time enough money was saved to allow her to go to a noted teacher for further study.

Today she is a well-known teacher and composer and gives all credit for her many years of happiness and success in her musical career to the woman who sensed her distress and disillusionment as she saw her passing by and extended the hand of help.

Rime-O-Grams
No. 43

Leaders of Yesterday

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Cast off by their kin,
By an animal nourished;
The kingdom they founded
For centuries flourished.

2
He crossed to an island
In ten sixty-six;
And in one short month
Took the whole bag of tricks.

3
The revelers sang:
"Let us on with the dance."
But an iron duke trampled
The lilies of France.

4
Bold and unyielding
On questions religious,
A German reformer
Wrought changes prodigious.

5
"I am the State!"
Said a king to his peers;
And he made good these words
For fifty-five years.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 43."

Brevities

Humorist: "Married men ought to wear something to indicate plainly that they are married," says a novelist. They generally do—the suit they bought the year before last.

Ohio State Journal: Wonder why the astronomers go to so much trouble and expense in an effort to study the gases on the sun when there is such a vast supply of the subject available on every hand during the campaign.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Japan Pulls the Strings

CHINESE spokesmen are following up the Nanking Government's protest to the League of Nations with vigorous criticism of Japan's latest action in Manchuria.

In the light of the new agreement announced between Japan and Manchukuo, it is difficult to see how the Japanese can still contend that the new state is the spontaneous product of the Manchurian people. Recognition, which is afforded by this "protocol," has involved much more than a diplomatic formality. Japan will be responsible for the internal as well as the external protection of the new state.

The world in general has not needed this extra evidence to know that Manchukuo is a veiled expression of Japan. Whether this is tantamount to aggression at the expense of China will shortly be decided by the League. It is reported that the Lytton commission, which the League appointed last year, takes the view that such is the case. If it does, it would simply be reporting a self-evident fact. Even Japan's best friends must now admit that the fine line dividing self-defense and aggression has been passed. There are many extenuating circumstances to account for Japan's conduct in Manchuria, and it is stated that the Lytton commission has taken account of them. Why, in view of this, the Japanese did not wait for the report to be presented before recognizing Manchukuo is as baffling as it is regrettable.

Some measure of understanding of the reason is afforded by the complexion of the present Government in Japan. The Concentration Cabinet, though ostensibly civilian, is obviously responsive to the will of the militarists. These have shut their eyes to the outside world so as to do what they have always wanted to do, namely, seal up Japan's "first line of defense" in Manchuria.

That they have gained the support of the people in the adventure is due to two reasons. One is undoubtedly the feeling that Japan at the beginning of the unfortunate affair was misjudged. The free accusation that she had broken her obligations under the Kellogg pact was held to be an unfair dismissal of a situation in what Mr. Stimson himself has said is "the most difficult portion of the world in which such a challenge to the pact" could have taken place. Then the Japanese have been hard pressed by the world depression. Accustomed to call Manchuria their "life line," they are as determined to protect their interests in that region as a hungry man his last crust.

But events are showing that the protection of the "life line" by the setting up of a puppet government is draining the Japanese budget. Already 100,000 troops have been requisitioned. In spite of them, however, the protection is getting less and less protective. As the daily reports show, a force even on this order cannot prevent trains from being wrecked, human life endangered, and property destroyed.

Some day Japan will recover from its fears sufficiently to depose the army from the control of its foreign policy and to try to insure its rights on the Asiatic mainland without trampling on the rights of others.

The world should continue to withhold recognition of the fruits of Japanese conquest until that day comes around.

Mississippi's Sales Tax

A SIGNIFICANT taxation experiment which seems likely to exert a nation-wide influence upon legislation for raising revenues is in progress in Mississippi.

A few months ago Gov. Martin S. Conner and the Legislature of Mississippi found the Commonwealth cupboard about as bare as Old Mother Hubbard's. Two methods of "bringing home the bacon" confronted the Governor and the Legislature. Both were difficult and promised to be conspicuously irritating to the taxpayers. Apparently it was a matter of "Hobson's choice."

One plan considered was increasing the gasoline tax, already high, and diverting this revenue from legitimate highway purposes to general state expenditures. This proposed diversion aroused the antagonism of the motoring public and seemed to carry a taint of trickery not easily justified on ethical grounds. According to all previous laws and traditions, gasoline taxes have been allocated to the service of the motoring public.

The alternative measure was that of levying a general sales tax on commodities. It was admitted that the diversion of gasoline taxes from uses directly connected with the building, maintenance and improvement of highways would place a special and unfair burden of taxation upon one class of taxpayers and would naturally decrease the use of automobiles in the state and diminish highway construction and road-building employment.

On the other hand, the possibility of enacting a general sales tax at once aroused a storm of protest from newspapers, merchants and business men. They claimed that such a law would drive trade out of the State and force many Mississippi merchants into bankruptcy, and that the collection costs of this tax would be prohibitive.

Between these two evils the Governor and his legislative leaders chose what they considered the lesser, and the general sales tax was enacted. They felt that it was, at least, an honest tax to be paid by all the people of the State and used for the purposes for which it was assessed.

This tax went into effect May 1, this year. Its rate is 2 per cent and it was estimated that it would yield $2,000,000 in its first year of operation. Its results thus far indicate that it will bring in a revenue of $2,500,000 or more. It has brought many surprises. Mississippi is still keeping virtually its entire volume of home trade; resentment against the law and fear of its effects have evaporated. Again, the collection expense is so small as to be almost imperceptible when reduced to percentage.

In a word, the operation of the sales tax law in Mississippi has demonstrated that it possesses about all the particular virtues claimed for a federal sales tax by its advocates in Congress; that its distribution is equitable; that it is thinly spread and therefore not felt or resented by those who pay it and that its collection is simple and inexpensive.

A score or more of other states are closely studying "The Mississippi Experiment." At least, it indicates that those of our national legislators who "took the bit in their teeth" at the beginning of the late session and bolted into the "soak-the-rich" road made a costly mistake, and that the country would now be several billion dollars ahead if the "sales tax" measure had been passed by Congress when it was offered.

News dispatches state that Pennsylvania is about to enact a 1 per cent general sales tax in preference to diverting $13,000,000 from highway funds dedicated to unemployment relief, and a special session of the Illinois Legislature is dealing with the same problem.

The proposed diversion, throughout the country, of $100,000,000 of gasoline tax money naturally arouses the resentment of motorists, since this is strictly a "user tax" belonging to highway uses. And the unemployed have equal reason to be displeased at such a diversion.

Relief Without Money

WITH the question of unemployment relief for the coming winter very much to the fore just now, it is worth while glancing at the records of accomplishment of those workless ones who have moved to help themselves. In most of these cases efforts have been forced by a dearth of money in community funds and welfare organizations. In practically every case there is success reported.

In Denver, Colo., 20,000 workless men have formed themselves into a branch of the Unemployed Citizens' League, and have very effectively handled their problem. Through a system of barter, whereby unemployed men exchange their labor for necessities, the league has built up a complex organization which is functioning so well that the pressing needs of the moment have been met. What makes this accomplishment noteworthy is the fact that this organization has collected and spent less than $100 in actual cash.

In Seattle, Wash., there is also a branch of this league, coöperating with similar organizations throughout the State. These men have set up their own commissaries throughout the city for the distribution of food and supplies, thus making the most of the funds allotted to them by city and State. Shoes are repaired by unemployed workers in shops set up by the league. Wood donated by landowners has been cut by the unemployed. Old houses in disrepair have been repaired and made habitable in exchange for rent. The latest move is an agreement with the University of Washington whereby numbers of the faculty members have volunteered their services to give courses and lectures in established centers.

The development of the movement has not, according to some views, been entirely free from some abuses, such as the use of pressure upon some merchants to obtain supplies and the resort to political agitation in connection with the size of municipal aid funds. But in the main the league seems to be acquitting itself well.

Possibly the most important aspect of the movement is not in merely supplying present needs, important as that may be, but rather in the evoking of initiative and energy by the self-reliant methods used. By coöperatively helping themselves the unemployed keep their self-respect. Through vigorous efforts and mutual assistance they are finding that their own efforts are still productive. When the present crisis has passed, these men will face renewed activity with unlowered morale, perhaps with even greater wisdom and resourcefulness.

Meanwhile, their enterprise in self-help does not diminish the obligation of the community to give its aid, for they are doubly deserving who endeavor to help themselves.

"As Safe as the Bank"

LONDON may still be "as safe as the Bank of England," but Capt. Theodore E. Longfield of the Government Ordnance Survey Department has just been incontrovertibly demonstrating to assembled learning at the British Association at York, Eng., that this security is limited.

The Bank of England, this authority says, is sinking, St. Paul's Cathedral is gradually tilting over, Waterloo Bridge moves up and down with every tide, the railway tunnels beneath the Thames fluctuate daily in their shape and the greater part of London is slowly going down toward the center of the earth.

The movements Captain Longfield has recorded have been accurately measured and are shown by geological evidence to be no new phenomena. If the rate has remained constant throughout the ages, the general surface of the land at the mouth of the Thames is today sixty feet lower than it was 10,000 years ago. The site of the Royal Exchange has gone down six inches in the last sixty-eight years. Cracks are developing in new buildings which can be accounted for only by definite earth movements varying in amount in different parts of the city.

Londoners may comfort themselves by the also undoubted fact that at the rate of change that has been observed many million years must elapse before Campden Hill becomes an island in the North Sea.

The micrometer may prove beyond dispute that Charing Cross railway tunnel is contracting and expanding like an India rubber balloon, and the Palace at Westminster jumping up and down like a toy monkey on a string, but neither the train service to Dover nor politicians' speeches need be curtailed upon that account.

Though the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square is beginning to follow the example of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, even the balance of the British budget can remain undisturbed.

Research and Religion Reconciled

THAT there is no insurmountable barrier between the modern physical scientist and the stanch religionist was made very plain by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, eminent American physicist, in a recent address at Winnipeg, Manitoba. In fact, he asserted that the greatest scientific men, like Maxwell, Faraday, Galileo, and Newton of the past, and Jeans, Eddington, and Einstein of the present, have possessed an abiding faith that a divine power, under whatever name, had a definite place in the cosmic economy.

That religion and science are thus reconciled may come as a surprise to many, for the belief has gained ground that when physical science with its theory of evolution comes in religion goes out. But the advanced thinkers of today fully realize that this evolutionary process did not result from any force inherent in matter, but rather from a universal power which has manifested itself throughout creation. Bergson called this power *élan vital*—or vital impulse. By whatever name it is designated, it is the infinite Principle, the great First Cause, which created the universe and will rule it throughout eternity.

Too often, it seems, in spite of the vision of the most eminent scientists, students accepting the theory of evolution as explaining the development of life on the earth in its countless forms and finally producing mankind, have thrown away the scriptural story of creation, relegating it to the realm of tradition, or even of mythology. The higher vision of the leaders is correcting this misapprehension, and thus saving many from atheism and agnosticism. Professor Eddington in an address in London, as reported in the press, in answer to the query as to the most momentous step recently taken in physical science, declared boldly that it was the realization that physical science at the most is dealing only with shadows. Reality, the ultimate and absolute of existence, is something back of, although in substance quite apart from, the physical universe.

Dr. Millikan gave figures to prove that there is in the United States an increasing interest in religion among all classes, and that the physical scientists are no exception. He stated that where formerly but 12 per cent of the scientific men were listed in Who's Who as churchmen, 44 per cent of the younger group are listed as such. Thus the conclusion is drawn that physical science is not undermining religion.

There is no legitimate reason why the two should not go hand in hand when it is realized that where religion deals definitely with things of the spirit, physical science deals only with the realm of matter, with the things that are temporal; and that reality, the ultimate and absolute, pertains only to the things that are not seen, the things which are eternal. In the light of this understanding there is no conflict—religion and the sciences are, indeed, reconciled.

Fruits of Publicity

IN A recent note to the League of Nations on the subject of drug addiction, the French Government remarked: "As for lectures directed against drug addiction, their result is frequently the opposite of that sought by the lecturer—that is, they constitute an initiation into what is harmful rather than an encouragement of what is good."

There is an increasing tendency for experts to take this line. Thus, Lord Dawson of Penn, one of the most prominent of English physicians, opening a medical exhibition this summer, urged the general public not to read medical literature. If they do, he added, "We shall have a new disease every few minutes."

If the effect of lectures specially designed to inculcate abhorrence constitutes "an initiation into what is harmful rather than an encouragement of what is good," how dangerous must be those columns of the daily newspapers and the countless talkies which are filled with lurid and extravagant descriptions of crimes and criminals! No doubt there would be a great outcry among newspaper proprietors and motion picture producers if laws were passed to restrain publication of such descriptions. But in view of the accumulating weight of expert testimony, it is surely time for some well-considered action.

The fact is that freedom to publish crime news is often not liberty but license. The cause of true liberty will be served, not harmed, by sane restrictions. The French Government's experience in its campaign against drug addiction is an unanswerable argument against indiscriminate, even if well-meaning, publicity.

Editorial Notes

Although bridge building was a problem they would not be called upon to face normally for several years to come, a group of engineering students at Edinburgh University undertook to try their hands. The result is a footbridge with a fifty-two-foot span across a brook in the Scottish Highlands, that makes continuous a local traffic formerly interrupted at flood stage. Those who use the structure are doubtless of the opinion that under certain circumstances it is proper to cross a stream before one comes to it.

In the course of his summer's travels the observant motorist probably has been impressed with the fact that there are as many ways of spelling "sandwiches" as there are of making them.

Mexico's new President, announcing a policy of "work and no politics," probably does not anticipate that this will make Mexico a dull country.

That decrease of 50 per cent in orders for red ink in one of the southern cities would also seem to point to an improvement in business.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Wall Street and Politics—A New Word in the International Vocabulary

IN NEW YORK the other day, I asked a man, prominent in Wall Street, what was the significance of the sudden drop in the prices of stocks immediately upon the announcement of the result in Maine. "Simple enough," he said. "We people in the street, investors and speculators alike, think that our stocks are going to be worth 60 per cent more with Hoover in the White House than they would be with Roosevelt. The Maine election seemed to be a threat of the success of the latter."

Unquestionably, this feeling is very general throughout the large industrial and financial communities in the East. It is less apparent in the West. Indeed, it may be considered whether in certain sections of the United States the wide dissemination of the information that Roosevelt's success would be looked upon as disastrous to Wall Street would not add materially to his strength.

Perhaps if the campaign had come on three years ago, when everybody, even to the barber in Zenith City, was dabbling in stocks, this situation would not exist. Today, when pretty nearly everybody, including that tonsorial artist, wishes he had never heard of stocks, popularity in Wall Street is not a great political asset. Nevertheless, I am informed that Governor Roosevelt's associates are seriously distressed by the extent of the antagonism to him in financial circles. Mr. B. M. Baruch and Mr. Owen Young are already doing all that argument and persuasion can effect in Wall Street to overcome the antagonism of that community to the New York Governor.

In the meantime, Governor Roosevelt is striving to endear himself to the western communities. He is quoted by the Associated Press as having said in Denver: "I am having a hard time to make the press and the people understand that this is not a campaign trip." If the Democratic candidate can persuade the press and the people of that, he ought to be able to convince them of almost anything. A trip made by a presidential candidate, with the usual accompaniment of party leaders, and press correspondents, punctuated liberally with speeches at strategic political points, can hardly be looked upon as anything else but a campaign drive.

Perhaps if he were to make a ringing speech declaratory as to his position on the bonus, which thus far he has utterly refused to define, the view taken of his excursion might be changed. In one of his speeches he announced that his plan for meeting agricultural conditions was to raise staple prices in such a way as "will not stimulate further production." The man who could accomplish that would be a political and financial wizard.

If Governor Roosevelt would secure for himself some of the records available at Washington in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, showing the infallible way in which the increase of prices invariably stimulates the production of that product, he would find how difficult is the task he has set for himself. It is, perhaps, only equaled in difficulty by that of the gentlemen in both the Republican and the Democratic Parties who think that they can restore the sale of liquor in such quantities as to increase employment and reduce taxation, without either increasing drunkenness or permitting the return of the saloon.

* * *

My friend, Dr. Nitobe, wisest of Japanese, and a man possessing truly the international mind, was talking with me the other day about the necessity for a new word to express a certain phase of internationalism. He pointed out a sharp distinction, which had not occurred to me before, between the international mind and the cosmopolitan, saying that the latter was the intellectual state of a man who gave no heed to nations or states, while the former never forgets his own nationality or fatherland. We can be international only when we are primarily national. But that nationalism must be accomplished by a wide and tolerant view of the virtues of the rights of other people. It must also comprehend an understanding of the weaknesses of his own country.

Dr. Nitobe, who is a Christian, quotes the lamentation of Jesus over Jerusalem: "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" Is this attitude patriotism? The Japanese philosopher suggests that it would be more proper to call it "matriotism," since in it is involved the care and the yearning of motherhood. "Occasions involving foreign complications call forth and need the masculine temper of patriotism," he says. "But in the everyday affairs of a people's life, pursuits of happiness, no true lover of his country can be unconscious of or insensible to the sufferings and sins of his own country, the imperfections of its social institutions, the injustices of its laws. Then will his anxiety and sympathy show themselves in a motherly fashion."

The distinction is rather an interesting one. In Japanese they have words expressing the two qualities. Dr. Nitobe defines them thus: "While ai-koku, patriotism, is apt to be aggressive and to strike at the least sign of offense, yu-koku, matriotism, is conciliatory, amenable to the gentle arguments of friendship." But he fails to find in the English language any word which quite expresses the idea of conciliatory and friendly internationalism. For it, the coined word matriotism alone seems to stand.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

President Hoover and Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is difficult for me to understand the dissatisfaction expressed in some dry quarters with President Hoover's utterances on the prohibition issue in his acceptance speech.

Let us weigh them carefully and analytically.

First, he gave the present status of the matter its proper name of a "bitter controversy" and as such, a place well beneath subjects of major importance.

Second, he declared his loyalty to the Eighteenth Amendment and his hope that it was the "final solution," but he also recognized "a majority sentiment unfavorable to it" in some communities, and that in connection with this, "grave abuses have grown up."

Third, in his recognition of the opposition and the evils it has led to, he acknowledges an "intolerable" condition that he "cannot consent to," but note that he does not advocate repeal as a remedy. The most inveterate drys also recognize these same conditions and are resolved, as is Mr. Hoover, to overcome them. So far, therefore, there is complete accord.

Fourth, what does President Hoover propose as a solution? He asks for submission of the question to the states that the people themselves may determine whether they desire a change. He insists "this submission shall propose a constructive and not a destructive change."

Mr. Hoover goes on to qualify this change by saying that it shall be one that "must avoid the return of the saloon" and "subject to absolute guarantees in the Constitution of the United States to protect each state from interference and invasion by its neighbors." Can anything be worked out to conform with these demands excepting prohibition?

To my mind all that is required on the part of his hearers is clear thinking to realize that his stand for prohibition is both forthright and far-sighted.

His stand is based on his faith that the majority of the citizens of the United States are determined to do away with the liquor traffic and that "American statesmanship is capable of working out such a solution and making it effective."

GEORGE FORD MORRIS.

Shrewsbury, N. J.

The Question of State Protection

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

By the portion of his notification speech relating to prohibition Mr. Hoover (although he may not realize it) has achieved just one thing, and that is to take the prohibition question out of the campaign so far as the Republican and Democratic Parties are concerned.

The Republican plank, as interpreted by Mr. Hoover, is to all intents and purposes identical with the Democratic plank as interpreted by Mr. Roosevelt. Both contemplate that a change shall be made whereby each state shall be given the power to deal with the liquor question as it sees fit. One advocates achieving this by amendment, the other by repeal. Each promises, in substance, to protect each state from interference and invasion by its neighbors, and each promises to prevent the return of the saloon.

It is true the Hoover idea is that these protections shall be in the Federal Constitution itself, whereas the Roosevelt idea is apparently that these matters will be taken care of by federal legislation. If it were possible to let each state do what it wished and still protect against saloons or their equivalent, or protect dry states against importations from wet states, it might be said that the Hoover idea had a slight advantage from the standpoint of the drys over the Democratic idea because the safeguards, being in the Constitution under the Hoover plan, would be more permanent.

Unfortunately, however, everyone that gives the matter honest thought must know in his heart that it is an absolute impossibility to devise any constitutional provision or law which would keep Indiana dry if Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio, or any of them, were wet. A very earnest attempt might be made, but to "absolutely guarantee" or anything like "absolutely guarantee" that liquor would be kept out of Indiana would be about three or four times as impossible as it would be to guarantee, under the present system, that liquor would be kept from coming across the Canadian border into one of our states.

Equal difficulty would be involved in attempting to prevent saloons in any of the states, for, although by refusing to issue licenses, legal saloons could probably be prevented, drinking places would abound either legal or illegal.

Mr. Hoover's talk about "absolute guarantees to protect each state from interference and invasion by its neighbors, and that in no part of the United States shall there be a return of the saloon system," and Mr. Roosevelt's talk about the Democrats "rightly and morally enabling the states to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors where such importation may violate their state laws," and "we must rightly and morally prevent the return of the saloon," mean exactly nothing unless, of course, both intend to convey the impression that they don't advocate any change in the present system unless these results can be guaranteed.

Chicago. RAYMOND WAITE.

Problems of Substitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President having given us his acceptance speech, many are greatly surprised by the conclusions pertaining to prohibition as found therein.

Friends of prohibition can stand firm on two main points with which the wets need to be educated. First of these is that each sane automobile driver shall realize he is today as concerned with public safety as a street car conductor or railroad engineer.

The second point is that in a state like New York, at present without an enforcement law, stiff penalties should await those who would think they were free to take liquor from a wet community to one which decided to remain dry. Violations of this sort had much to do with the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Before prohibition, Illinois was 87 to 90 per cent dry by local option. Many of her modern-size cities voted dry, including the capital. But wet Chicagoans didn't take heed of this, especially the wet politicians.

Facts like the above will loom up more and more as attempts are made to substitute anything for prohibition.

Los Angeles. J. A. T.

Can a Country Be Wet and Dry?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with particular interest that section of President Hoover's acceptance address which deals with prohibition. A careful analysis of the idea of state control with the guarantee to the Federal Government that the saloon shall not return and that the liquor traffic shall be maintained only in such states as permit it by legislation reveals interesting possibilities.

First, such a plan may not do away with the bootlegger or the racketeer. For instance, presuming Kentucky is a wet state but the abutting states are dry. A Philadelphian has a friend in Kentucky from whom he purchases liquor at a lower rate than local manufacturers can offer.

The friend to fill his contract must drive through those dry states, which have guaranteed to the Federal Government that no liquor shall be manufactured or transported through their State, or the State itself may prohibit such traffic.

A complex situation arises. A native of Kentucky has broken the law of West Virginia but because he is a citizen of the first State he cannot be arrested without incurring the resentment of Kentucky and its legislators, as well as that of the State which was his destination.

A second thought. A person on a pleasure trip through the United States passing from wet states into dry states is apt to be put through embarrassing ordeals. If the State of Kentucky is wet and the traveler is entering the dry State of West Virginia, in which laws have been enacted to prevent the entrance of liquor, the innocent traveler may be subjected to inspection of his person and personal property, as though he were an alien.

The above pictures will be enacted if President Hoover's revision of the Eighteenth Amendment goes into effect. There will arise state animosities and resentment. We must be entirely wet or we must be wholly dry; we cannot be both. JOHN EATON SNOW.

Worcester, Mass.

A Plea for Solidity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The wets, unlike the drys, are having no difficulty in uniting upon a presidential candidate. At least, no one claims that many of Al Smith's former supporters are now for Hoover. The liquor people understand the danger of scattering their fire if they would defeat their enemy.

Some dry leaders are advocating a policy that would divide the temperance vote. They advise withdrawing the support so wisely given President Hoover four years ago.

The rank and file of the temperance movement believe that their cause is safer in President Hoover's hands than in Mr Roosevelt's. They do not believe in state regulation, or that a vote for President Hoover is a vote for that method of control. But they are opposed to anything that would weaken temperance. In refusing to split their vote they show a deeper interest than some of their more radical leaders, who, heedless of possible injury to their cause, would attempt to discipline President Hoover for not adopting their pet theories.

Los Angeles. HOLLIS J. BACKUS.